

# DAILY REPORT

*People's Republic of China*

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9 August 1979

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
NORTHEAST ASIA

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XINHUA CITES JAPANESE DEFENSE CHIEF ON SOVIET BUILDUP

OW081640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 8 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, August 8 (XINHUA)--Director-General of the Defence Agency Ganri Yamashita said today that the growing Soviet military buildup in the Far East calls for a close examination of the present military balance between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. Yamashita made the remarks at a working luncheon in the Foreign Correspondents Club here. He will be leaving on an official visit to the United States and West European nations.

He said that the Soviet naval presence in the Far East and Indian Ocean would be taken up in his talks with U.S. defence secretary Harold Brown. Yamashita pointed to the dangerous situation in which the West's sea lanes, the Indian Ocean and the west Pacific, might be disrupted as a result of the Soviet naval presence in these areas.

To ensure effective cooperation with the U.S. in the event of an emergency, Yamashita said he had instructed his officials to closely study the guideline for possible joint defence operations between Japanese and U.S. forces in the Far East region.

KANG SHIEN MEETS JAPANESE ENERGY DELEGATION

OW090926 Beijing XINHUA in English 0906 GMT 9 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 9 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier of the State Council Kang Shien met here this morning with an energy delegation from Japan led by Toyooki Ikuta, director of Japan's Institute of Energy and Economy.

During their conversation, Vice-Premier Kang Shien pointed out that in developing its energy sources, China would devote a major effort to exploiting its sources of coal, hydroelectric power, petroleum and natural gas, of which hydroelectric power had the greatest potential. This resource needed to be brought into full use, he said. At present, much energy has been ignored or wasted, and this must be remedied during the readjustment of the national economy. Mr. Toyooki Ikuta gave his views on the energy situation in Japan. He said that Japan was lacking in energy sources, and depended on imports for nearly a hundred percent of her oil needs. Japan was now looking for a new energy source to replace petroleum, he said.

Vice-Minister of the Chinese State Economic Commission Ma Yi was present at the meeting.

JOINT CONCERT TO MARK PRC-JAPAN FRIENDSHIP TREATY ANNIVERSARY

OW081950 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 8 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 8 (XINHUA)--The Japan Broadcasting Corporation (N.H.K.) Symphony Orchestra arrived here this afternoon at the start of a week-long performance tour of China. Takeshi Tanaka, leader of the orchestra and director-general of the broadcasting bureau, said after his arrival that he was very happy that the orchestra would be performing in China on the first anniversary of the signing of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty. He expressed confidence that cultural exchange would strengthen the friendly and good-neighbourly relations between Japan and China.

Founded in 1926, the orchestra, which gives about 120 concerts annually, has contributed to introducing Western music to Japan as well as promoting the development of Japanese music. Since 1960, the orchestra has made ten performance tours of many countries in Asia, Europe, America and Oceania. The 120-member orchestra includes experienced conductors Hiroyuki Iwaki and Yuzu Toyama, first violinist Teiko Maebashi and pianist Mitsuko Uchida. The Japanese musicians will give five concerts in Beijing and Guangzhou, playing music by Japanese and world-renowned composers. The Japanese orchestra also invited China's Central Radio Orchestra to a joint performance on the eve of the first anniversary of the signing of the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty.

In the evening, the Japanese musicians were entertained at a reception given by the Central Broadcasting Administration and the China Performance Management Company. Zhang Xiangshan, director of the Central Broadcasting Administration, Zhou Erfu, vice-minister of culture; Lu Ji, president of the Union of Chinese Musicians, and musicians in the Chinese capital joined the Japanese friends at the reception. Japanese Ambassador to China Kenzo Yoshida and Mrs. Yoshida were among the guests at the reception.

#### S. KOREA INCREASES SUPPRESSION OF OPPOSITION PARTY

OW081240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 8 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, August 8 (XINHUA)--The Pak Chong-hui clique of South Korea has intensified its suppression of opposition parties and democrats. In May this year, noted personage Kim Yong-sam, following his reelection as president of the opposition New Democratic Party, proposed "restoration of democracy", cancellation of "emergency measures" and release of "political prisoners" in South Korea and urged direct election of [the] "president" by South Korean citizens, with a view to promoting democratization in South Korea. He also expressed his willingness to meet President Kim Il-song to discuss Korea's peaceful reunification. His proposals conform to the aspiration of the South Korean people and are conducive to the peaceful reunification of Korea. They have evoked strong reaction among the South Korean people of all strata. In face of such situation, the South Korean authorities have on three occasions (June 11, July 5 and 30) dispatched police to raid the headquarters of the New Democratic Party, seized their party organ MINJU CHOSON and distributed leaflets levelling slanderous charge on Kim Yong-sam. A leading member of the party's paper and two other New Democratic personages were arrested on July 30 on the charge that the paper carried Kim Yong-sam's speech at the National Assembly, which was alleged to be a "violation of No. 9 emergency measures".

On the other hand, the authorities also intensified persecution of democrats. Kim Dae-chong was again taken to interrogation by the Seoul District Public Procurator's Office on June 11. Ex-"President" Yun Bo-son and the famous religious figure Han Sok-bon have been under house arrest since early June. On July 4, nine South Korean people were detained for demanding the release of the poet Kim Chi Ha and other "political prisoners". The oppression has stirred up stronger opposition from the South Korean people and the New Democratic Party has issued statements protesting against the authorities' atrocities. Kim Yong-sam, president of the New Democratic Party, said in a recent statement that he was not afraid of being imprisoned and would fight to the end.



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KIM IL-SONG SPEAKS TO BEIJING OPERA DELEGATION

OW081944 Beijing XINHUA in English 1837 GMT 8 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, August 8 (XINHUA)--President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received He Jingzhi, head of the visiting delegation of the China Beijing Opera Theatre and Zhu Ming and Zhang Ye deputy heads, and some major actors and actresses of the delegation in Anju City today, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them. He extended welcome and thanks to the delegation for its current performance tour of the country.

President Kim Il-song said that the peoples of Korea and China are comrades-in-arms who had shed blood together. It is a happy thing for comrades-in-arms to talk together. The Korean and Chinese peoples should learn from and encourage each other. When Comrade He Jingzhi mentioned the Chinese delegation's visit to Zhou Enlai's bronze statue in Hamburg, President Kim Il-song said that following Chairman Mao's instructions, Premier Zhou Enlai had done a lot for the Korean people, and exerted all his strength to help the Korean people not only in the war time but also in the period of post-war rehabilitation and construction. President Kim Il-song said that he had met many leaders in the international communist movement and Premier Zhou Enlai was the best model. The bronze statue of Premier Zhou Enlai has been set up to express the desire of the whole party and the whole people of Korea and demonstrates that the hearts of the Korean and Chinese peoples are linked to each other, he added.

After the reception, President Kim Il-song saw with great interest the traditional Beijing Opera performed by the delegation. He said that he likes Beijing Opera and repeatedly applauded the excellent performance. After the performance, President Kim Il-song mounted the stage, warmly shook hands with and had a photograph taken together with the Chinese actors and actresses.

Present on the two occasions were Pak Song-chol, vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council; Ho Tam, vice-premier and foreign minister; and Yi Chang-son, minister of culture and art. Among those watching the performance were members and alternate members of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-premiers and ministers of the Administration Council.

PRC VICE FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER LEAVES FOR MONGOLIA

OW081650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 8 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 8 (XINHUA)--Zheng Yishan, head of a Chinese government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, left here for Mongolia by train today to sign a protocol on mutual supply of goods for 1979 between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic.

## SRV DEFECTOR HOANG VAN HOAN ARRIVES IN BEIJING

OW081206 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 8 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 8 (XINHUA)--Breaking away from the political persecution of the Vietnamese authorities, Hoang Van Hoan, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of Vietnam, has arrived here recently. Comrade Hoang Van Hoan has been convalescing since his arrival and was accorded a warm reception by the Chinese departments concerned. Comrade Hoang Van Hoan, 74, is a founding member of the Communist Party of Vietnam and a close comrade-in-arms of President Ho Chi Minh. He was elected member of the party Central Committee in 1945 and was at the same time secretary of the party committee in the Viet Bac liberated area. After the victory of Vietnam's August Revolution in 1945, he became vice-minister for national defence. From December 1950 to April 1957, he served as Vietnam's first ambassador to China. He was elected member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee in August 1956. Since 1958, he has been vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of Vietnam. He was ousted by Le Duan clique from the party Central Committee and the Political Bureau at the party's Fourth National Congress in December 1976.

In Vietnam's protracted revolutionary struggle, Comrade Hoang Van Hoan, under the direct leadership of President Ho Chi Minh, has made important contributions to the Vietnamese revolution and Vietnamese-Chinese friendship. Since the death of President Ho Chi Minh, Comrade Hoang Van Hoan, carrying out his behest, has endeavoured to preserve the revolutionary fruits of victory of the Vietnamese people and the genuine independence of Vietnam, and safeguard the friendship between Vietnam and China. For this, he has been persecuted by Le Duan clique.

## Reception by PRC Leaders

OW090423 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0355 GMT 9 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 9 August--Chairman Hua Guofeng and Vice Chairmen Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian of the CCP Central Committee received Hoang Van Hoan, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Vietnamese National Assembly, at the Great Hall of the People on the second day following his arrival in Beijing. They expressed their happiness about Comrade Hoang Van Hoan's safe arrival in China after traveling through many places. Comrade Hoang Van Hoan said: "My coming to China at this time is to demonstrate my protest against Le Duan's anti-China policy. At the same time, it is to announce to the Vietnamese people and the people of the whole world that no one can destroy the friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese people." Comrade Hua Guofeng then said: "The Chinese and Vietnamese people are bound by a long traditional friendship, which no force can destroy. Whoever tries to destroy our friendship will be butting his head against a wall." After the meeting, Comrades Hua Guofeng, Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian gave a banquet in honor of Comrade Hoang Van Hoan. Also present at the meeting and banquet were Geng Biao, member of the CCP Central Committee Political Bureau; Ji Pengfei, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and director of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; and Huang Hua, minister of foreign affairs.

## Description of Hoa Suffering

OW090942 Beijing XINHUA in English 0935 GMT 9 Aug 79 OW

["Hoang Van Hoan: 'Hoa People' in Vietnam 'Suffer Even More' "--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, August 9 (XINHUA)--Hoang Van Hoan at his press conference here this afternoon called attention to the fact that the "Hoa people" who remain in his country "suffer even more than those refugees dumped overseas."

Asked if it is true that the Vietnamese authorities had reaped huge sums from dumping refugees abroad, he said he has nothing to add to what is quite truthfully reported by the world's media. But he added that he wishes to draw the attention of the reporters present to another aspect of the problem--the misery of those who remain in Vietnam.

He said that there are more than a million Hoa people, Vietnamese of Chinese origin, in his country and only a part of them had managed to leave the country. Those who remain were thrown out of the towns and villages where they and their ancestors had lived for generations after having been robbed of all their property--their land, their houses and their personal belongings, and driven to the so-called new economic areas with no material assistance whatever. Raising his voice with emotion, he said: "There they died or are dying a slow death of sickness, anguish, suffering and humiliation. It is they who are being overlooked by the world public and who need most their sympathy and aid." He declared: The Hoa people in Vietnam are being treated by Le Duan and company even more heartlessly than the Jews by Hitler."

## Comment on SIV-PRC Friendship

OW090828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0820 GMT 9 Aug 79 OW

["Hoang Van Hoan on Sino-Vietnamese Friendship"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, August 9 (XINHUA)--Hoang Van Hoan said at a press conference here today that one of the reasons why he left Vietnam for China "is to show the people of my own country and the world that the militant friendship between Vietnam and China is unshakable. I myself wish to work during the rest of my life for the preservation, consolidation and development of this friendship."

In reply to a question put to him concerning the preservation and promotion of Sino-Vietnamese friendship, Hoang Van Hoan stated: "Sino-Vietnamese friendship, nurtured by Chairman Mao Zedong and President Ho Chi Minh, is the finest and most profound of revolutionary friendship. It has stood the test of decades of stupendous struggle against the common enemies."

He said: "Without China as the solid rear of the Vietnamese people in their wars against French and U.S. imperialism, without its tremendous aid, an expression of the Chinese people's profound comradeship it would have been very difficult for the Vietnamese people to win victory in the two wars. This is a fact the Vietnamese people are well aware of and it is clearly recognised by the people of the world."

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Message to SRV People

OW090804 Beijing XINHUA in English 0750 GMT 9 Aug 79 OW

["Hoang Van Hoan's Message to Vietnamese Compatriots"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, August 9 (XINHUA)--Hoang Van Hoan, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of Vietnam, made public at a press conference here this afternoon a message to his Vietnamese compatriots.

[The] full text of the message reads: In recent days, Le Duan and company directed some people to make a hullabaloo about my leaving our country. This led to much speculation around the world. You, my compatriots, must be wondering what it is all about. So I would like to say to you a few words:

After waging arduous struggles for more than thirty years, our people at last won victory in the fatherland liberation war in 1975. The ardent wish of the people was to lead a tranquil life, build up the country and pave the way to a better future. But the fruits of revolution and the most promising conditions have been destroyed by Le Duan and company, and the hope of the people has been dashed to pieces. Le Duan and company have thrown our people back into thralldom and reduced them to a life of unprecedented hardships and devoid of any democratic freedoms--a life of humiliation and repression. There is nothing socialist about Le Duan and company although they style themselves socialists.

Reversing black and white and treating friends as enemies, they created trouble on our southwestern border and invaded and occupied Kampuchea; they created trouble on our northern border and mobilized tens of millions of our people for a war against China; they have dispatched tens of thousands of troops into Laos to suppress the Lao people and brought the whole of Laos under their control. Everyone knows that Kampuchea, China and Laos are our neighbours who fought shoulder to shoulder and shed blood together with our people in our wars of resistance against the French and the Americans and for national salvation.

In fact, under the control of Le Duan and company, Vietnam today is no longer an independent and sovereign country but one subservient to a foreign power economically, politically, militarily and diplomatically. If this state of affairs should be allowed to continue, it would not be long before Vietnam turns into a source of raw materials, a processing plant and a military base serving the interests of a foreign power.

Under these circumstances, I, a revolutionary, can no longer remain silent. Committed to the revolution, I had to try by every means to get out from under their control and continue the cause. Ever since the 1920s, I have fought for national independence, following the lead of Uncle Ho Chih Minh. I love my country and people. But owing to the persecution of revolutionaries by the dictatorial Le Duan and company, I can no longer serve the people in Vietnam and have had to leave my country with bitterness and sorrow. Old and infirm as I am, I will do my utmost for the common revolutionary cause of the people of Vietnam and of the world so long as I have a breath left.



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I know that after my departure, Le Duan and company will impute to me various crimes and may even sentence me to death on a charge of high treason. But as a revolutionary I have no fear so long as my actions are in the interest of our country and our people.

There is much more I want to say to you, my compatriots, but I will stop for the moment owing to my poor health. I take this opportunity to extend my best regards and cordial greetings to all my compatriots both at home and abroad.

XINHUA NOTES SRV EXPORTATION OF REFUGEES AFTER GENEVA TALKS

OW081700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1642 GMT 8 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 8 (XINHUA)--Seventy Vietnamese refugees caught in strong winds on the high seas were rescued on July 31 by the Chinese ship "Miaofengshan" which belongs to the Tianjin Ocean Shipping Bureau. This shows that the Vietnamese authorities continued the export of refugees even after the Geneva conference on Indochinese refugees closed on July 21.

At 2125 hours on July 30 when the "Miaofengshan" was sailing at a point 12.8 degrees north latitude and 111.9 degrees east longitude, it received an S.O.S. message from a Vietnamese boat. The Chinese crew immediately stopped the engine and set to rescue the boat people. It was not until July 31 that all the seventy Vietnamese refugees were brought aboard the freighter. They have now arrived in China. Later, on August 4, the freighter "Ruddbank" of the British bank line chartered by China rescued 123 Vietnamese refugees on the high seas at 4.3 degrees north latitude and 109.4 degrees east longitude at 921 hours.

RENMIN RIBAO CONDEMNS VIETNAM FOR EXPORTING REFUGEES

HK080937 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Aug 79 p 5 HK

[International study notes by Rong Jiu [2837 0036]: "Who Should Be Thrown Into a Frying Pan?"]

[Text] An international conference on Indochinese refugees has ended in Geneva. The Vietnamese authorities, the archculprit responsible for creating refugees, and their supporter the Soviet Union, were completely isolated at the conference. World opinion made the following appropriate comment on the conference: At the conference, "The Vietnamese delegation was almost like a defendant trying to defend himself." However, the Vietnamese authorities posed as a fat man by slapping the face until it was swollen in order to deceive the Vietnamese people. They said that their stand was "understood and supported" by the "majority" of the participants. In addition, they boasted of their "victory." The Vietnamese authorities wrongly thought that they could cover up the facts by simply telling a lie. However, their "supporter" was either the Soviet Union or Piryubin. The so-called "majority" was no other than that. The Vietnamese authorities compiled a long list containing the delegations which "attacked" them and that dredged up their unsavory background. To escape the condemnation of the world opinion, the Vietnamese authorities tried, by hook or crook, to defend or absolve themselves from blame. A creator of human tragedy tried to pretend to be an outsider. The one who is killing Vietnamese refugees disguised himself as the "persecuted". The gangster harboring sinister designs pretended to be an advocate of "humanism." This was a "splendid" performance by a double dealer.

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In this performance, Hanoi's NHAN DAN was one of the most "distinguished" actors. In mid-July, it published an anti-Chinese article. Let us look at the following "remarkable" passage:

"People with a real conscience will help our people to completely solve the problem of immigration and overcome the difficulties which arose after the war. The frenzied anti-Vietnamese campaign is causing the exodus of the Vietnamese. Such a brutal crime must be exposed and condemned by the whole world. If they want to talk about punishment in a righteous way, they must be thrown into a frying pan or be eaten up by a hungry tiger."

After reading this "remarkable" passage, people cannot but feel ashamed for NHAN DAN. Now many countries in the world, including the small ones, are providing the Vietnamese refugees with relief, resettlement and aid, and urging a stop to the outflow of refugees. However, a superpower like the Soviet Union is indifferent. It has refused to donate even a single cent or resettle and rescue any refugee. Furthermore, it has opposed tackling the problem of refugees at its source. According to the criterion established by NHAN DAN, the Soviet Union should be listed as one without conscience. NHAN DAN intended to vilify justice-upholding countries, but in fact it insulted its backstage boss. This was beyond its expectation. The logic that opposing the Vietnamese authorities is tantamount to "instigating" the exodus of refugees will not be believed even by a child. The Vietnamese authorities were condemned after they have created and expelled refugees. Is it not a joke if the sequence of the events is turned upside down? In addition, the Vietnamese authorities have repeatedly claimed to be the "third strongest military power." They have invaded Kampuchea and controlled Laos. But they are at a loss as to what to do to cope with the "instigation" of the outflow of millions of refugees. Can they justify themselves in that way?

It is not the Vietnamese authorities who can decide who should be thrown into a frying pan or eaten up by a "hungry tiger." We would like to ask: Which countries in the world have with the exception of the Soviet Union and Cuba, praised their "magnificent contributions" of creating and exporting refugees? Instead of wishing that the Vietnamese authorities be thrown into a frying pan, will the refugees struggling on the high seas pray to the gods for the success of Vietnam's hegemonism? Due to their indulgence in wars of aggression, is it not the Vietnamese authorities who are finding the going tougher and tougher just like one thrown into a frying pan? In order to attain their regional hegemonist ambition, is it not the Vietnamese authorities who are willingly thrusting themselves into the mouth of a hungry tiger--the social imperialist?

BEIJING RADIO TALK VIEWS DETERIORATING SRV ECONOMY

OW082120 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 8 Aug 79 OW

[Unattributed talk: "Vietnam Faces a Deteriorating Economy"]

[Excerpts] Three years ago, the Vietnamese leaders pledged to create a condition in which every household in Vietnam could afford the luxury of a refrigerator and every man and woman, both young and old, and every worker could get everything they needed.

After 3 years, Vietnam has made no progress in production, and it is now being plagued by a widespread famine. Industry in Vietnam is in a state of stagnation. In 1976 and 1977, industrial output there fell far behind the planned goal.

Industrial production deteriorated even further in 1978, the year Vietnam launched its war of aggression against Kampuchea. Nor is Vietnam's agricultural performance better than its industrial production. Reduction in agricultural production year after year has led to serious grain shortages in Vietnam. Western experts predict that Vietnam will have to import 4 million tons of grain this year to meet its domestic needs. Although the Vietnamese authorities have pleaded for food aid from over 30 countries and international organizations, food shortages still cannot be avoided this year.

The decline in industrial and agricultural production year after year has caused commodity shortages at the market. Commenting on this, a foreign news agency said jokingly: "In Vietnam today, everything is in short supply, and only Soviet weapons are in excessive supply."

For a long time, Vietnamese leaders have pinned their hopes for developing their national economy on foreign aid. At the end of the war against the U.S., Vietnamese authorities had hoped to get \$3 billion in aid from Washington to reconstruct their war-torn country, but the U.S. Congress refused to provide it.

Vietnam's investment in its second 5-year plan has been set at \$7.5 billion, 80 percent of which must come from foreign sources. It hopes to get such aid from CEMA countries. So far, only the Soviet Union has given Vietnam aid in hopes that the latter will serve as the former's faithful henchman in that region. Other CEMA countries have been unwilling to provide Vietnam with any aid. Since Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea, many world countries have either suspended or reduced their aid to Vietnam. In order to get aid, Vietnamese delegates to international conferences shamelessly plead that Vietnam needs all kinds of aid because everything there is now in short supply. Vietnam has become a notorious beggar on the international scene.

#### AUSTRALIAN AIRCRAFT CARRIER VISITS NEW ZEALAND

OW081318 Beijing XINHUA in English 1300 GMT 8 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Wellington, August 8 (XINHUA)--An Australian aircraft carrier "Melbourne" arrived here this morning on a three-day visit, the New Zealand paper EVENING POST reported today.

It is the first visit to New Zealand in 13 years by the 20,320 ton carrier, the flagship of the Royal Australian Navy.

She will also call at Auckland from August 13 to 17.

## WANG BINGNAN MEETS DANISH FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION IN BEIJING

OW081648 Beijing XINHUA in English 1550 GMT 8 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 8 (XINHUA)--Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, met this evening with a friendship delegation from Denmark led by Kjeld Allan Larsen, vice-president of the Denmark-China Friendship Association, and gave a banquet in their honour. The delegation arrived in Beijing yesterday at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. The guests will visit Beijing, Shanghai, Chengdu, Xian and Loyang.

## FRANCE CONDUCTS NUCLEAR TEST IN SOUTH PACIFIC

OW081224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 8 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 8 (XINHUA)--France has conducted its biggest yet underground nuclear test in South Pacific, according to reports from Wellington quoting an announcement of the National Seismological Observatory of New Zealand today. Scientists said that the blast, which was recorded by the observatory on July 26, was likely to have been in the range of half a megaton. It was the largest explosion recorded since the French began underground tests at Mururoa Atoll in the Pacific in 1975. France has conducted about 25 tests since the first in 1975, with an average of five or six a year. But the July 26 explosion was the eighth this year.

## BEIJING RADIO COMMENTS ON LATEST ITALIAN GOVERNMENT CRISIS

OW080430 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 7 Aug 79 OW

[Roundup of current events: "The New Italian Government Has Been Formed Amid Political Crisis"]

[Excerpts] The new Italian Government, with Christian Democrat Francesco Cossiga as prime minister, was formed on 4 August. This is a new government formed amid political crisis.

In the past 30 years or more since World War II, the Italian Government has changed hands 41 times. Like a merry-go-around, the governments went up and down and the government was changed every 10 months. This turbulent situation reflected the aggravating economic and political contradictions in Italy. For a long time Italy has been facing a series of grave economic and social problems encompassing inflation, unemployment, energy and the social order.

The political parties have been bickering fiercely over these problems, thus making the Italian political situation very unstable. Acute contradictions existed between the Christian Democratic Party and the PCI on the question of PCI participation in the government, thereby further aggravating the unstable political situation. The new government was finally formed with Christian Democrat Francesco Cossiga as prime minister after many efforts. The PCI has already announced its opposition to any new government that does not include communists, while the PCI declared that it would support the new government with reservations. If the new government can get a vote of confidence in Parliament, Italy will be able to end the political crisis that started in January this year.

The future of the new government can only be told after the parliamentary vote. Italy, as a NATO member, is very important strategically.



Its turbulent political situation therefore cannot help but attract the attention of West European countries, as well as that of the two superpowers. The Soviet Union published articles during the Italian general election to exert its influence in an attempt to swing the situation to its advantage. The Soviet Union accused the United States of interfering in Italian internal affairs. The U.S. ambassador to Italy, on the other hand, reiterated the position of the U.S. Government as indicated in its January 1978 statement that the United States does not approve of participation in governmental affairs by communists of West European countries. The interference by the superpowers has aroused strong resentment in the Italian media. They emphasize that Italian affairs should be determined by the Italian people themselves.

## GENG BIAO MEETS NORWEGIAN BROADCASTING DELEGATION 8 AUG

OW080830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0826 GMT 8 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 8 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Geng Biao met with a delegation from the Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation headed by Mr. Torolf Elster, director-general of the corporation, here this morning. The Chinese vice-premier gave the visitors an account of China's industrial and agricultural production. He said the current visit of the Norwegian friends has deepened the friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples and radio and television personnel of China and Norway. Director-General Elster said to know each other is the foundation of friendly co-existence.

Present on the occasion were Zhang Xiangshan, director of the Central Broadcasting Administration; Stein Seeberg, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Norwegian Embassy in Beijing. The Norwegian visitors arrived in Beijing on August 5. Director Zhang Xiangshan hosted a dinner in their honour.

## PRC REPRESENTATIVE LEAVES FOR SWEDISH ECOLOGY MEETING

OW020722 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 2 Aug 79 CW

[Text] Beijing, August 2 (XINHUA)--A Chinese representative left here by air this morning for the symposium on the interrelationships between resources, environment, population and development, which opens in Stockholm on August 6 under the joint auspices of the United Nations and the Swedish Government.

Li Chaobo, the representative, is vice-minister of the State Capital Construction Commission and head of the office of the environmental protection leading group under the State Council. His adviser is Qu Ceping, deputy head of the office of the environmental protection leading group.

## BRIEFS

FRENCH WOMEN'S HANDBALL TEAM--Beijing, July 13--A visiting French women's handball team lost the opening match of its China tour here this evening to the Beijing team 13:22. Ranked eighth in the 1977 World Handball Championships, the French team was hard pressed by the Beijing team which placed fourth nationally last year. Beijing led 7:0 after 11 minutes of play. The visitors trailed 5:10 at halftime. In the second half, the French team mounted fierce attacks and narrowed the gap to 7:10. But the Beijing team tightened its defence to win the game 22:13. Huang Zhong, vice-president of the All-China Sports Federation, was among the spectators. The French national women's handball team led by Patricia Michalak arrived here on July 11. They will play the Guangxi team here on July 15. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1635 GMT 13 Jul 79 OW]

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XINHUA CITES EGYPTIAN PAPER ON USSR AFGHANISTAN ROLE

OW081644 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 8 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Cairo, August 8 (XINHUA)--The Egyptian paper AL-AKHBAR in an editorial today condemned the Soviet Union for its armed interference in Afghanistan. The paper said that Soviet MiG-fighters and tanks are now fighting ferocious battles in the streets of Kabul against the Moslem people of Afghanistan where roads are filled up with dead bodies and land is stained with blood. "The Soviet Union is leading a genocide campaign at the expense of the dignity, independence and Islamic pride of the Afghan people," the paper declared. Censuring the despicable measures taken by Moscow to meddle in Afghanistan's domestic affairs, the paper pointed out, "The Soviet atrocities against the Afghan Moslems are too horrid to be condoned by any human conscience. Nor can they be accepted by any person whatsoever with a sense of Islamic dignity."

IRAQ SENTENCES 22 TO DEATH FOR CONSPIRACY

OW081310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1257 GMT 8 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Baghdad, August 7 (XINHUA)--A special Iraqi tribunal sentenced this evening 22 persons to death for conspiring against the state, reported the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY. Five of the condemned are members of the regional leadership of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party and the Revolutionary Command Council--Muhammad 'Aresh, 'Adnan Husayn (deputy prime minister and director of the presidential office in the cabinet), Ghanim 'Abd al-Jalil, Muhammad Mahjub (minister of education in the new cabinet) and Muhyi 'Abd al-Husayn.

The conspiratorial group was discovered not long ago. The regional leadership of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party and the Revolutionary Command Council said in a joint statement that the group had been in contact with a foreign country and "received funds and instructions from that quarter." A special tribunal headed by Nayim Haddad, RCC member and deputy prime minister, was set up on July 28 to try the group. It was reported that the court also sentenced 33 criminals to prison terms ranging from one to fifteen years. The court has now dealt with all the cases connected with the plot.

RENMIN RIBAO LOOKS AT SOUTH AFRICAN INFORMATION SCANDAL

HK080917 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jul 79 p 6 HK

[Article by Xu Dwen [1776 1796 2429]: "The Farce of South Africa in Buying Off the News Media"]

[Excerpts] To cover up its racist policy, the reactionary South African regime has set up secret funds to buy off news media at home and abroad. World attention was focused on one of the biggest scandals in recent memory. The story dates back to 1972. At that time, the racial discrimination or apartheid policy practiced by the South African authorities was becoming increasingly unpopular and was vehemently condemned by the people and the press in various countries of the world. To extricate himself from this increasingly difficult plight, Vorster thought out a "wise plan." He decided to set up secret funds to buy off newspapers at home and abroad. Thus, the South African regime could be made to appear in a better light and improve its tarnished image.

To get the necessary money, Vorster let Minister of Finance Owen Horwood find a way.  
[paragraph continues]

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Horwood secretly plowed large holdings of South African gold into secret funds tapped by the Information Department. It was reported that in order to accomplish the "special" mission with which it was charged, the Information Department spent a total of \$75.7 million. It had 138 projects lined up for secret activities at home and abroad including the financing of CITIZEN, RAND DAILY MAIL, a certain magazine, and also the U.S. newspaper the Washington STAR. To buy over this U.S. newspaper, the Information Department was willing to pay over \$11 million. In addition, it bribed a U.S. newspaper and a U.S. television station in California and several British and French magazines. It was reported that the secret funds were also tapped to buy off pro-Smith black leaders in Rhodesia, U.S. congressmen, Japanese Diet members and parliamentary members in other countries and to influence certain economic groups and political organizations.

Stories about the scandal appeared as early as 2 years ago. Because of the involvement of Vorster and many other ministers, the South African regime did nothing and suppressed the whole matter. In April last year, the scandal was exposed by the Johannesburg newspaper SUNDAY EXPRESS. This became a subject of severe press attack at home and abroad. After a so-called investigation, it was concluded that "the work of the Information Department is unimpeachable."

The South African regime's way of covering things up only aroused further public outrage at home and abroad. People of all circles in South Africa were intent upon pursuing the matter. Important facts were later continuously brought to light by South African magazines. Vorster, on the one hand, vigorously tried to disassociate himself from the matter, and, on the other, was forced to dissolve the Information Department, making a scapegoat of several persons and letting Mulder, Rhoodie and others resign in succession. Then knowing trouble ahead, Vorster himself resigned the post of prime minister last September on the grounds of "ill health," leaving the actual powers of the office in the hands of Minister of Defense Botha and remaining content with the role of "president." Public cries for a thorough investigation of the scandal involving the Information Department did not subside but mounted with Vorster's resignation in favor of Botha. Botha was compelled to appoint Justice Ruldolf Erasmus to form a judicial commission to make an investigation. Botha knew that as things went on, he would be in trouble. As Rhoodie was a key figure controlling the relevant data, he let Rhoodie slip away to settle down in Paris. However, facts could not be covered up. In the second half of this March, Rhoodie talked to the British Broadcasting Corporation and others, connecting Vorster and Botha and six other cabinet ministers with the scandal. In mid-April Mulder broke his long silence by revealing Vorster's and Minister of Finance Horwood's knowledge of the secret funds. The press also revealed that national defense money was being diverted to secret funds. It was just impossible for then Minister of Defense and now Prime Minister Botha to know nothing about such important matters.

Under pressure from public opinion, Vorster was forced to announce his resignation in June this year, after 12 years as the prime minister of South Africa and its president. Prime Minister Botha was compelled to form a new cabinet. Senate President Marais Viljoen was made to succeed Vorster. Yet things have not ended. It was reported that Rhoodie still has tape recordings on 40 reels hidden away, which contain data not only about Vorster but also about Botha and many other people. Therefore, things are developing. It is expected that Botha will not end up any better than Vorster!

XINHUA CITES LUSAKA COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCE FINAL COMMUNIQUE

OW081946 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 8 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Lusaka, August 8 (XINHUA)--The Commonwealth summit conference closed here last evening after adopting a final communique and a "Lusaka Declaration of the Commonwealth on Racism and Racial Prejudice."



Referring to the southern African problem the communique pointed out that the problem was created by the racist policies pursued by the South African regime and reaffirmed the statement on the Zimbabwean problem adopted at the conference on August 5, calling for genuine rule by the black majority and elections under the supervision of Britain. The communique condemned the South African authorities for establishing an illegal National Assembly in Namibia. The communique expressed concern over the rivalry between the superpowers in the Indian Ocean and regretted that "not much progress" had been made in establishing the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. It urged the great powers and the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean to cooperate more actively with the littoral and hinterland states and to establish as soon as possible the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. It urged the great powers and the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean to cooperate more actively with the littoral and hinterland states and to establish as soon as possible the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. The communique expressed grave concern over the Palestinian problem, saying that "the Palestinian problem is still unresolved and that it continues to pose a serious threat to peace and security in the Middle East, the Mediterranean and throughout the world." The communique pointed out that most of the Commonwealth countries recognized the Palestine Liberation Organisation as the only legitimate representative of the "Palestinian people struggling justifiably for an independent Palestinian state."

The declaration adopted at the conference to condemn racism and racial prejudice said all policies designed to perpetuate apartheid and racial segregation are inhuman and intolerable. It added: "It is the duty of all peoples of the Commonwealth to work together for the total eradication of the infamous policy of apartheid." In his speech at the closing ceremony, Zambian President Kaunda who is also president of the conference, said that in Zimbabwe "a genuine solution is what is most urgently needed. The war can and will be ended by genuine transfer of power to the majority through a democratic constitution." This, he added, would meet the aspirations of the majority of Zimbabwe and the world community. He praised the frankness and atmosphere of friendship at the conference, saying that the conference has widened the coordination among the Commonwealth countries.

The summit conference opened on August 1 and the next conference will be held in Australia in 1981.

#### PRC-SUDAN TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED IN KHARTOUM

OW062120 Beijing XINHUA in English 2105 GMT 6 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Khartoum, August 6 (XINHUA)--A Sino-Sudanese trade protocol for 1979-1980 was signed here this morning. The protocol was signed by Faruq al-Maqbul, Sudanese minister of cooperation, commerce and supply, and Song Haryi, Chinese ambassador to Sudan, on behalf of their respective government.

#### BRIEFS

BEIJING OPERA TROUPE IN TUNISIA--Tunis, 5 Aug--The Beijing Opera Troupe from the Chinese capital, Beijing, led by Zhang Guochu left here this afternoon for home at the conclusion of a 26-day friendly visit to this country. During its stay in Tunisia, the Chinese troupe gave 11 performances to a total of 30,000 spectators in 10 provinces. It also took part in the 16th Carthage International Festival and the 5th International Festival of the Folk Arts which were held here with the participation of 35 countries. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 6 Aug 79 OW]



RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLES DISCUSS BOURGEOIS IDEOLOGY

OWO30335 Beijing XINHUA in English 0256 GMT 3 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 3 (XINHUA)--Today's PEOPLE'S DAILY carries two articles expressing sharply opposing views on the slogan "promote proletarian ideology and eliminate bourgeois ideology", which was prevalent in China several years ago.

One article, by Chen Zhihai, holds that the slogan is legitimate because the struggle against surviving bourgeois ideas is a long-term task. Although bourgeois thinking cannot be eradicated totally, it may be overcome temporarily in some areas in preparation for its total eradication, according to the author. Although what is good in bourgeois culture should be retained, those things which are decadent and detrimental to socialism have to be combated, he says. "If we do not make efforts to eliminate bourgeois thinking step by step, even temporarily in some departments and in some aspects of work, is it possible that it will disappear overnight?" the article asks.

The other article, by Chen Rongfu, agrees that struggle must be waged against lingering bourgeois ideas. However, the article says the slogan is incorrect because it is based on a mistaken analysis of class relations following the transfer of the means of production from private to socialist ownership. The slogan is vague and may lead to the exaggeration of class struggle, the article says. If what is meant by bourgeois ideology is bourgeois political, philosophical and moral views and bourgeois culture, the correct approach is one of critical inheritance instead of simple elimination; and if it means bourgeois thinking in people's minds, that cannot be eliminated simply through coercion, it says. "I and others disagree with the slogan not because we oppose the criticism of bourgeois ideology," writes Chen Rongfu. "On the contrary, our aim is to carry out this work and to criticize and overcome bourgeois ideology more effectively."

The article points out that under the slogan, differing views in academic circles were labelled "bourgeois thinking" and "creating public opinion for the restoration of capitalism." Attempts were made to "eliminate" these views, and the comrades who espoused them were treated as "reactionary bourgeois academic authorities" and "revisionists". What is worse, the article says, during the Cultural Revolution, under the slogan of "sweeping away all bourgeois representatives within the party, all demons and monsters and all decadent bourgeois ideology and feudal ideology," the blossoming flowers in the socialist garden withered, many revolutionary cadres and intellectuals were condemned as "capitalist roaders" and "reactionary bourgeois academic authorities" and some of them even died of persecution. Such "elimination of bourgeois ideology" did not result in "the promotion of proletarian ideology" but led instead to chaos in the political situation, damages to the social productive force and the degeneration of social morality, the article asserts.

The article ends by quoting Chairman Hua Guofeng's report to the second session of the Fifth National People's Congress last month. "Within the ranks of the people," said Chairman Hua, "the influence of bourgeois and feudal ideologies will continue for a long time. In face of these influences we must engage in long-term struggle and education." The article says this proposition conforms to facts, and will make it possible to engage in ideological struggle and education more effectively in order to remove all obstacles on the path to modernization.

## GUANGMING RIBAO ON REGIONAL DISCUSSIONS ON TRUTH CRITERION

HK081235 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 5 Aug 79 p 1 HK

[Report: "Discussion on Truth Criterion Increasingly Evinces Strong Power--Many Basic-Level Organizations Across the Nation Use Practice as the Criterion To Analyze the Situation, Enhance Understanding and Quicken the Pace of Work"]

[Text] As seen in press reports from various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, more and more basic-level units began to unfold discussion on the criterion of truth in recent months. Speaking of what they had gained in the current discussion and their determination to work energetically for the four modernizations in the spirit of the party's third plenary session, many cadres and people said: From now on, we will uphold principles which have been proven correct by practice and spurn those which have been proven wrong. No one can stop our advance.

The spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee quickly spread across the vast territory of the motherland like a spring breeze. The vast numbers of cadres and masses jubilantly and warmly hailed the excellent situation. At a certain point, however, a small number of people misunderstood and even resented the spirit of the third plenary session and assessed the current situation in a completely different way. To distinguish between right and wrong and draw a clear line of demarcation between truth and falsehood, the party committees of many basic-level units put the task of making up missed lessons in the discussion on the criterion of truth on their agenda. According to a 13 July Hunan RIBAO report: In late April, the Xiangtan County party committee discovered that there was a divergence of views among the basic-level cadres on the situation after the third plenary session. A small number of people even held that present policies formulated by the third plenary session were "off-course" and said that the party Central Committee was trying to "rectify a deviation" by reiterating the "four upholds." This mentality directly affected the implementation of the guidelines of the third plenary session. For this reason, the county party committee ran training classes for the basic-level cadres, conducted a discussion on practice as the sole criterion for testing truth and used practice as the criterion to analyze the current situation. Through making analysis in light of the concrete situation in their own county, they summed up four major differences-between the time when the "gang of four" ran amuck and the time after it was smashed, particularly after the third plenary session. The differences are:

- 1) A difference in political situation. In the past the nation was reduced to a state of disorder and disunity by repeated political movements. Today the people of the whole country share the same goal and work for the four modernizations with one mind.
- 2) A difference in mental outlook. In the past the peasants did not have ease of mind and lacked enthusiasm because of endless talks about cutting off "the tail of capitalism." Today, with the decision-making power of production teams respected and household sideline production encouraged, the commune members have ease of mind and think that much lies in store for socialism.
- 3) A difference in the relations between cadres and the masses. In the past, relations between cadres and the masses were strained because the former adhered to the practice of "what I say goes." Today, thanks to the practice of democratic centralism, relations between cadres and the masses have been improved.
- 4) A difference in the development of production. In the past the development of production was slow. Today there is an immense growth of grain production and diverse economic undertakings throughout the county. In this way the county party committee achieved a unity of views on the present situation and heightened people's consciousness in implementing the principle and policies of the third plenary session.

In his "report on the work of the government" delivered at the second session of the Fifth NPC, Comrade Hua Guofeng drew a new inference on the principal contradiction and the situation of class struggle in our country at the present stage. This new inference provided a strong theoretical basis for the people of the whole country to concentrate their energy on the four modernizations. In studying the guidelines of the second session of the Fifth NPC, many basic-level units realized that the spirit of this NPC session was actually a continuation and development of the spirit of the third plenary session. In accordance with the principle laid down by the third plenary session, they organized the cadres to conscientiously unfold the discussion on the criterion of truth, so as to acquire a deeper understanding of Comrade Hua Guofeng's inference.

According to a 19 July Sichuan RIBAO report: In the discussion conducted by the Jiangjin County party committee, many comrades pointed out: It is the mission of socialism to eliminate classes and achieve a higher labor productivity than under capitalism. However, what we have witnessed in the past few years were the incessant escalation and broadening of class struggle and the repeated launching of political movements. As a result, man-made opposites grew more and more out of bounds, contradictions grew sharper and sharper, the situation grew more and more unstable and the level of production dropped lower and lower. After smashing the "gang of four," Jiangjin County solved questions of class struggle and always served the central task of production. As a result, the county increased its grain production by 250 million jin in 2 years and surpassed the per-mu yield target set by the "National Program for Agricultural Development" for the first time. The market is brisk and the common people are wreathed in smiles. Practice proves that Comrade Hua Guofeng's inference is absolutely correct. From now on, we must correctly handle questions of class struggle in the light of production activities and continuously push forward the modernization program. After conducting the discussion on the criterion of truth, many basic-level units have truly grasped the principal contradiction in the present stage, clearly seen their goal and have gone all out to grasp production and construction with greater assurance.

In the course of unfolding the discussion on the criterion of truth, many basic-level units summed up the experiences and lessons they gained in practical work over the past years, emancipated their minds, boldly introduced reforms and quickened the pace of concrete work in various fields with the help of their discussion findings. According to an 8 July Shaanxi RIBAO report: The Minsheng department store in Xian Municipality always attached importance to turning over profits to the state, conducted business with enthusiasm and served the customers with initiative. In 1965 they turned over 360,000 yuan of profits to the state. When Lin Biao and the "gang of four" ran amuck, their practice was criticized as "putting profits in command." This seriously dampened the socialist enthusiasm of the staff and workers. Business deteriorated and profits plunged. After the smashing of the "gang of four," they opened up new sources of goods and improved their service. Last year they turned over profits amounting to 1,500,000 yuan to the state. Particularly after unfolding a discussion on the criterion of truth and summing up experiences and lessons through seeking truth from facts in recent months, they strengthened their confidence in doing things in accordance with economic laws and became more assured about grasping profits. They sold goods door to door and delivered goods to the doorstep. Their total sales from January to June were 56 percent higher than in the corresponding period of last year. They were commended by the State Statistical Bureau because of this. According to a 20 July Gansu RIBAO report: At a recent discussion on the criterion of truth held in Xihe County's Changdao commune, the secretary of the Chengou brigade party branch said: To speed up the development of production, we divided our production teams into work groups and practiced the method of "five fixed things and one reward" this year. Some people called this a retrogressive method. [paragraph continues]



Is this retrogressive, or is this progressive? We can answer with a practical example. In the past we did all work together and messed together. This practice failed to arouse the commune members' enthusiasm in labor, and many people left for another place. Since only 120 people turned up for work each day, we were unable to boost production. Now that the system of responsibility has been put into effect, we are able to arouse the commune members' enthusiasm. As many as 200 people turn up for work each day, and the quality of work is greatly improved. This year we completed spring sowing 7 days ahead of schedule, although the sown acreage was larger than last year's. Those who said that our method was retrogressive were rendered speechless before the test of practice--the criterion of truth.

#### MACHINE BUILDING MINISTRY TO IMPROVE DISTRIBUTION, PRODUCTION

OW060640 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 4 Aug 79 OW

[Text] According to RENMIN RIBAO, to explore ways to reform the present system of distributing electromechanical products in a planned manner, the First Ministry of Machine Building, with the approval of the State Economic Commission, recently set up a trial center in the Nanjiang machine tool plant in Sichuan that will plan its production on the basis of the marketability of products and let production and marketing play a direct role. Under this arrangement, a consumer may place a purchase order directly with a factory. The result of this experiment shows that the production units which did not receive enough orders before are now receiving more than they can handle, and the consuming units which heretofore could not get what they wanted are finding things readily available. This has demonstrated the superiority of the coordination of planned supply and marketing.

The Ningjiang machine tool plant specializes in producing instruments and lathes for automatic machine tools for heavy cutting. The plant originally planned to produce 314 machine tools this year, of which 50 percent are to be distributed by the supply departments, but the rest had no market.

Is the supply of this type of machine tool exceeding demand? No. On 25 June, the Ningjiang machine tool plant placed an advertisement in RENMIN RIBAO saying that it will accept orders directly from consumers both at home and abroad. Within a month after the advertisement appeared, the Ningjiang machine tool plant received numerous letters placing orders for more than 700 machine tools. Most of those who placed the orders are units producing such popular items as support-agriculture tools, wristwatches, recorders, phonographs and gas stoves. Having consumers directly place orders for the purchase of machine tools will save the supply departments the time it takes to procure them and store them in the warehouses. This system will tie up less of the state's working capital and cut down on intermediary costs incurred in moving the machine tools. It will also save the consumers lots of trouble. The experiment conducted by the Ningjiang machine tool plant in coordinating production with marketing and in regulating the means of production in relation to marketing shows that the transformation of the relations of production can greatly emancipate the productive forces. The First Ministry of Machine Building is planning to select a certain number of electromechanical products and pick more localities for trial periods.

In this connection, RENMIN RIBAO appends the following editor's note: This matter demonstrates that there is a great defect in the methods of distributing the electromechanical products that are being or have been in use for many years. Primarily there is a lack of coordination between production and marketing. It is possible that those in charge of production are disregarding the actual conditions, and those in charge of distribution do not understand the needs of consumers.



Because there is a lack of coordination, departments have become divorced from reality and thus hampered production. Chairman Mao had mentioned time and again that we must transform those parts of our country's socialist relations of production that are still imperfect and pose contradictions to the development of productive forces. We must sweep away all obstacles and make the relations of production cope with the development of productive forces as quickly as possible so as to make production lively, fast and effective. The experiment of putting production and marketing forces in direct contact is a reform of great significance.

#### LI XIANNIAN STRESSES DEVELOPMENT OF COOPERATIVES

OWO90624 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1405 GMT 8 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 8 August--Li Xiannian, vice premier of the State Council, recently pointed out at the National Forum of Directors of Commerce Bureaus after hearing a briefing: Cooperative stores and cooperative repair service units are part of the collective economy which is socialist in nature. As a powerful auxiliary to the state-operated commercial service units, they are playing a positive role in stimulating the urban and rural market, supplying the people's needs and promoting the development of industrial and agricultural production. By maintaining independent accounting and assuming responsibility for their own profits or loss, they bear the characteristics of flexibility in operation, longer working hours and convenience to the masses.

Comrade Li Xiannian said: This type of commerce is not only needed at present but will also be indispensable for a considerably long time to come. Various localities must develop and run it well, based on social needs and the actual prevailing local conditions, by setting up a certain number of cooperative stores, cooperative restaurants, cooperative hotels and cooperative transport units and other kinds of repair service cooperatives and cooperative groups in cities and the countryside. This will have a vital and realistic role in bringing about a prosperous socialist market, serving people's needs, opening up avenues for employment and placing young people who are waiting for jobs.

Comrade Li Xiannian pointed out: Workers and staff of cooperative stores and cooperative repair service units are a component of the contingents of socialist commercial workers, and they should be treated as equals politically to those working in the state commercial service units. The basic wage of workers and staff of cooperative stores and cooperative repair service units should be at par with the wage level of those working in the state commercial service units, and rewards should be more flexible in terms of wages. The wage income for workers and staff in units that run well may be higher than for workers and staff in the state commercial service units, their material benefits may also be higher than those being offered to the state commercial service units. Of course, for those that are somewhat poorly operated, the material benefits may also be lower.

Comrade Li Xiannian said: Cooperative commerce and cooperative repair service units must keep a certain amount of accumulation funds for use in maintenance, renovation and replenishing and expanding existing facilities of operation. A fixed amount for a public welfare fund must be kept to pay for workers' welfare, labor protection, relief, resignation and retirement. These funds must be retained according to stipulations, and under no circumstances should they be transferred arbitrarily or misappropriated for other use under any pretext, so that expenditures for developing cooperative stores and cooperative repair service units and for the workers' welfare can be met. We had quite a few problems in these areas in previous years. From now on we should not do things as we did in the past.

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With regard to the source of supply for the cooperative stores and cooperative repair service units, Comrade Li Xiannian said: The supply should primarily come from the state commerce sector. At the same time, the cooperative stores and the cooperative repair service units should be allowed to make direct contact with the factories or to establish relations with the factories to market their products at fixed quantities or to sell them on a consignment basis. With regard to form of operation, management, service attitude and service quality, the cooperative stores and the cooperative repair service units and the state commercial service units must learn from and compete with each other so as to bring about improvements and raise service standards together.

Comrade Li Xiannian also pointed out: While state commerce is the mainstay in our country's market, we should develop not only the collectively-owned commercial service units but must also allow certain individual laborers to go up and down alleys and lanes to engage in such trades as barbering, repairing shoes, sharpening knives and scissors, repairing umbrellas and furniture and selling snacks and other productive activities under the control of local industrial and administrative departments. This will be helpful in making up for what the commercial network lacks, solving urban employment and providing conveniences to the local residents.

#### RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE STRESSES ECOLOGICAL PLANNING

OWO60556 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0758 GMT 5 Aug 79 OW

[Report on article by Shi Shan: "The Point of Departure for Agricultural Modernization Is Correct Understanding and Application of the Natural Law", published in the 5 August RENMIN RIBAO special column "Discussing Agricultural Ideas"]

[Text] Beijing, 6 August--While the loss caused by the small peasant economy of individual rural households in violation of the natural law is small, that caused by large-scale socialist agriculture would be far greater if the natural law were violated, and the consequences would be disastrous if the natural law were violated in pursuit of large-scale modernized socialist agriculture. The correct understanding and application of the natural law, therefore, has become a question of extreme importance for the modernization of agriculture.

The article says: At present, people do not share identical views on this question. Some hold that as long as the question concerning the relations of production is solved, the mass enthusiasm will be activated and agricultural production can rise. Others feel that people will prevail as long as they combat nature and conquer it. They give little or no consideration at all to whether the natural law should be applied in combating nature. There are also some people who hold that "until grain output reaches the set standard, there is no time to take care of other things," and that it cannot be helped if the natural law is violated a little for the sake of achieving the set standard on grain output. All these views have one thing in common, that is, they all overlook the role of the natural law in agricultural production.

Evidently, in addition to organizing cadres in a planned way to study some areas of natural science, particularly agricultural science, it is also necessary for us to conscientiously sum up the experience gained in agricultural production since liberation and the bitter lessons learned from nature before we can unify our understanding, accept the lessons and correctly apply the natural law to develop agricultural production.

It is a recognized fact, the article says, that tremendous achievements have been made in China's agricultural production over the past 30 years since liberation: there has been a relatively big growth in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery, which basically fulfill the needs for state construction and the people's livelihood. The life of commune members has also been improved. But we have paid a heavy price to achieve the above-mentioned results. Primarily, our ecological environment has suffered considerable damage. This is mostly due to the fact that natural disasters in our country have been more frequent and serious, 90 percent of which are floods and drought, and the scope of soil erosion is getting larger and larger. This is becoming more serious, not only in the Huang He basin, but also in Guangdong in the south and along the Heilong Jiang in the north. Whether in the north or the south, vast mountainous regions have been destroyed in varying degrees. Resources for native speciality products have diminished gradually; the snowline in some mountains is rising while the water runoff is diminishing; the area of deserts is growing and is shifting toward the south, and the situation has not been fully controlled; the grassland is degenerating seriously and many places have reported a marked decrease of grazing area; and the organic substance of arable land is diminishing rather universally. All this has caused difficulties for agricultural production and future agricultural modernization. We can no longer ignore this cruel reality.

The article says: The destruction of the ecological environment in our country was due partly to the long-term interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." From the standpoint of agricultural work itself, it was due to the extreme irrational utilization of natural resources. As a result, the arable land, the grassland, barren hills, wasteland and water resources have not been fully used. For example, reclamation of wasteland and tidal areas is not being done properly, animals are allowed to roam and graze excessively, stretches of grazing areas are scraped for fertilizer production and slash-and-burn cultivation methods are being applied. Owing to the lack of overall planning for agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery, and in the cultivation of 12 items--including grain, cotton, oilbearing crops, hemp, silk, tea, sugar, vegetables, tobacco, fruits, herbal medicine and miscellaneous crops--things are not being done in a coordinated way but individually. The masses have vividly described this situation as "taking grain as the net and capturing all in one net."

In short, because agricultural production plans and measures run counter to the natural law, the old ecological balances are destroyed, and the new ecological balances are not and cannot be built. This is the crux of our country's agricultural problem. If this is not solved, agriculture cannot advance and may cause greater destruction even if machinery, chemical fertilizer, water conservancy and power facilities are abundant. The present issue is that the people pay attention precisely to machinery, chemical fertilizer, water conservancy and power construction but overlook the importance and urgency of correctly understanding and applying the natural law.

After describing in detail the several manifestations of violations of the natural law in agricultural production, the article says: Rural cadres at the grassroots levels and the masses of commune members saw most clearly and reacted most strongly to violations of the natural law in agricultural production because they themselves were the victims and had paid a very heavy price.



This is reflected clearly in their critical remarks such as: "We are not afraid of hard work but of work that achieves no results"; "we have only one secretary who knows anything about agriculture"; "if we act according to the measures stipulated by the leadership, we will never exceed the set targets for grain output." If this issue is not solved, we will always be running counter to the natural law and going against the aspiration of the masses. In the end we will not only continue to meet nature's retaliation, but also find ourselves incapable of mobilizing mass enthusiasm.

In conclusion, the article points out: The current issue is that: We must make the people, especially the leading members concerned, realize the seriousness of violating the natural law in agricultural production and the grave danger this can represent. We must make them realize that if this issue is not solved, mass enthusiasm cannot be fully mobilized; nor will agricultural production advance even if the question concerning the relations of production is solved, let alone achieve agricultural modernization. In this way we will make them determined to change the situation so as to realize the famous remark made by Engels: "We assume complete domination of nature because we are stronger than all other living creatures and are capable of understanding and correctly applying the natural law," thereby giving us a start on a scientific basis in achieving agricultural modernization.

#### JIEFANGJUN BAO ON RECLASSIFICATION OF LANDLORDS, RICH PEASANTS

OW040307 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1605 GMT 3 Aug 79 OW

[Report on article by Lei Yun: "On the Question of Removing the Designations of Landlords and Rich Peasants"--published in 3 August JIEFANGJUN BAO]

[Text] Beijing, 3 Aug--The article points out: Some comrades feel that the party Central Committee's decision to remove the designations of those landlords and rich peasants who have remolded themselves means that the party Central Committee's class policy has changed. This is a misunderstanding. Our party never has and could not have formulated a policy of never to remove the designations of landlords and rich peasants regardless of how they remolded themselves. On the contrary, it has been the party's consistent policy to recognize that landlords and rich peasants can be remolded and to remove the designations of those who have remolded themselves.

The article says: Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, the party Central Committee has issued a decision to remove the designations of those landlords and rich peasants who have remolded themselves and to change the class status of their children to that of commune members. This decision truthfully reflects the class situation in China's rural areas. It is a major decision of strategic significance made under the new situation when the whole party's work emphasis is being shifted and will surely have a far-reaching influence on achieving social stability and unity in our country, changing negative factors into positive ones and building a modern, powerful socialist country.



On the party's consistent policy of recognizing that landlords and rich peasants can be remolded and removing the designations of those landlords and rich peasants who have been remolded, the article's author, Lei Yun, points out: In the "decision on determining class status in the rural areas," published by the government administration council of the central people's government, it was clearly stipulated: "Those landlords, who, after the completion of the land reform, have abided by government laws and decrees, worked hard in production or other jobs and who have done nothing reactionary for a period of 5 years or longer...will have their class status of landlords changed to that of laborers or others."

"Rich peasants in old liberated areas, who meet the above-mentioned criterion for a period of 3 years after completion of the land reform, will also have their class status changed in the same way." The 1956-1976 national program for agricultural development, adopted at the second session of the second NPC in 1960, also stipulated: "Former landlords, rich peasants who have given up exploitation...on the basis of their actual performance, may be accepted by the agricultural cooperatives as members or candidate members." Before the Great Cultural Revolution, we implemented this policy of the party, and each year we conducted evaluation and examination of landlords and rich peasants by the masses and removed the designations of those who had remolded themselves.

The article continued: In these years, due to the interference and sabotage by the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," this important policy of the party was discontinued. Now--nearly 30 years have passed since the land reform--the majority of the landlords and rich peasants have been effectively remolded, and our historical task of remolding the landlords and rich peasants has been mainly completed. At a time when efforts are being made to bring order out of chaos and to thoroughly expose and criticize the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and eliminate their poisonous influence, the party Central Committee has decided to remove the designations of landlords and rich peasants from those who have remolded themselves, and this exactly reflects the firmness and consistency of the party's Marxist class policy.

The article also says: Seeing that in a few places landlords and rich peasants are having their designations removed wholesale and that a few landlords and rich peasants have acted cocky after their designations were removed, some comrades are skeptical about the correctness of the party Central Committee's decision to remove the designations of landlords and rich peasants from those who have remolded themselves. They are wrong. It should be acknowledged that the "wholesale" phenomenon indeed has occurred in a few places, but that is a mistake made in the process of implementing the policy. It is a work problem and must not be attributed to the policy itself.

The article says: We must make a distinction between the few errors made in the process of implementing the policy and the policy itself. Errors made in actually implementing a policy are not difficult to correct once they are discovered. Similarly, there indeed have been a few cases in which landlords and rich peasants became cocky after the removal of their designations, but that certainly is not the principal aspect of the matter. The principal aspect of the matter is that the overwhelming majority of those whose designations have been announced as removed are grateful for the supervision, education and remolding given them by the Communist Party and the poor and lower-middle peasants, and they indicate that they will continue to abide by the law and orders, actively take party in collective productive labor and further remold themselves.

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Therefore, we must look at problems in an all-round manner and look at the principal and essential aspects of the matter. We must not take a single error to judge the whole work.

The article holds: The main cause why some comrades have confused ideas and resentment about the question of removing the designations of landlords and rich peasants who have remolded themselves is that for a long time they have been under the influence of the phony Marxist class struggle theory preached by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" that "class struggle becomes more and more acute." For a long time, under this kind of influence, quite a few comrades forgot the basic Marxist theory that "socialism means the abolition of classes" and forgot that only by emancipating all mankind can the proletariat achieve its own final emancipation and that the remolding and education of the people of former reactionary and exploiting classes, including landlords and rich peasants, is an inseparable component of the great historical mission of the proletariat to emancipate all mankind.

The article concludes: We must strengthen our study of basic Marxist-Leninist theories and the party's policies, thoroughly eliminate the poisonous influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," emancipate our minds, broaden our vision and correctly understand and firmly implement the party Central Committee's decision.

#### FURTHER REPORT ON PLA AIR TRANSPORT DIVISION'S DUTIES

OW082012 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0138 GMT 24 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 24 July--The commanders and fighters of an air transport division of the PLA Air Force are actively making contributions to the four modernizations of our motherland. In the first half of 1979, they doubled their total flying hours as compared with the first half of 1978 and flew 2,611 sorties of outstanding flight missions, including an airlift to support the front, cloud seeding, an airdrop of supplies for distressed areas and test flights.

Following the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, commanders and fighters of this division put forward this militant slogan: "Fly missions in support of the four modernizations and fight in defense of the four modernizations." They expressed their determination to take practical action to perform their duties as fighters in order to speed up the motherland's socialist modernization.

In early 1979 the departments concerned forecast possible droughts in 14 provinces and regions, including Nei Monggol, Qinghai, Gansu, Ningxia and Shanxi. Higher authorities ordered the division to prepare to do cloud seeding in these provinces and regions. Regarding this task as a major matter concerning our country's four modernizations, the division party committee immediately called a special meeting to study how to carry out this task. A leading group for cloud seeding was set up to make flight plans and to select experienced pilots and ground personnel to form a light team and a ground service team for carrying out this task.

Over the past several months, the cloud seeding groups formed by the division have successively flown planned missions and caused timely rains in some provinces and regions. They have thus supported the struggle to combat droughts and contributed to bumper agricultural harvests.

After the start of the self-defense counterattack against Vietnam, the commanders and fighters of the division shouldered the airlift task in support of the front. They constantly braved storms and flew day and night transport missions to make earlier delivery of supplies to army comrades-in-arms. At that same time a serious snowstorm was affecting industrial and agricultural production and people's livelihoods in Ali Prefecture of Xizang. A flight detachment of this division immediately flew to the distressed area, endured hardship for 24 days and made a timely airdrop of some 120 tons of relief material to the distressed compatriots of Tibetan nationality.

In carrying out tasks in support and defense of the four modernizations, leading cadres at various levels in this division have personally gone to the frontline and have taken the lead in flying missions and doing other work. Whenever three or more planes take off at the same time, they are led by a cadre of divisional or regimental level.

Former Division Commander Wang Jiecheng was the first one to take the lead in flying missions whenever difficult assignments were given to the division. During the Tangshan earthquake in 1976, he was the first one to take off. Under bad weather conditions he airlifted four coal mine rescue teams to Tangshan ahead of schedule. When our army was forced to fight back in self-defense against the Vietnamese aggressors, he was again the first one to start air transport in support of the front.

Li Zhongxiang, deputy chief of staff of a regiment, led an air crew in helping a factory and certain scientific research units test fly an aircraft built in China. He was the commander as well as the test pilot. He and the crew braved danger and hardship, made careful preparations and test flights and completed the test flight mission ahead of schedule. They have thus contributed to the completion and production of the aircraft.

The comrades of the crews continually fly missions supporting and safeguarding the four modernizations. They fear neither hardship nor difficulties. In order to make full use of weather conditions favorable for creating rainfalls, the Xupeng crew which was assigned the task of combating drought often started work at the airport around 2300 or 2400 and flew missions throughout the night.

The Li Xihe crew who assisted in guided missile tests strived to make stable flights and smooth landings no matter how bad the weather was and how urgent the mission was. Sometimes they had to fly through clouds, make detours around thunderclouds and fly long flight missions. They have outstandingly performed their duties.

On 8 May the Wang Qiming crew, which was flying missions in Nei Monggol, suddenly received a message to airlift plasma and emergency medical supplies to aid scores of injured fighters of a capital construction engineering unit. The crew members raced against time and took off immediately with the medical supplies. They made a trip to Xilinhot first and then to Hohhot. Overcoming difficulties such as bad weather conditions, poor airport facilities and so on, they quickly sent the medical supplies to the designated location.

Yue Xicui, deputy wing commander of a certain regiment--and a woman pilot--led her crew in carrying out the mission of creating artificial snow in Xinjiang last winter. They braved severe cold and gave up holidays and rest periods. Racing against time, they continuously penetrated clouds and fog and flew over high mountains.



After two months of hard work, the artificially created snow had basically solved the problem of protecting winter wheat and forage grass against drought. Scooping snow from the ground, the local people of all nationalities said with great jubilation: This is the timely snow which Chairman Hua sent his eagles to make for the development of the four modernizations.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON PLA UNITS DISCUSSING CRITERION FOR TRUTH

HK081321 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 4 Aug 79 p 1 HK

[GUANGMING RIBAO report: "Get the Ideological Line Right, Continue To Emancipate the Mind--PLA Units Actively Deepen Discussions on Truth"]

[Text] According to a report by JIEFANGJUN BAO: Amid the study of the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC, units of the People's Liberation Army are currently conscientiously studying and deepening the discussions on the issue of practice as the sole criterion for testing truth. Such study and discussions have helped the broad masses of commanders and soldiers further emancipate their minds, set the ideological line right and enhance their level of political consciousness in upholding the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and striving to realize the four modernizations with one heart and one mind.

During the study on the importance of upholding Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, some of the units held special discussions on the issue of what is really upholding and what is falsely upholding Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. The commanders and soldiers believed that getting to the bottom of the issue was of important significance in eradicating the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," getting rid of the interferences from both the "left" and the right, strengthening our confidence in the four modernizations and doing our work well. Therefore, leading departments in the units have made a serious effort to organize the cadres and soldiers in the further study of the Marxist principle of practice as the sole criterion for testing truth. Through the study some muddled views were cleared up, and the commanders and soldiers have enhanced their ability to distinguish between what is really upholding and what is falsely upholding the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. They also gained a clearer understanding of the series of principles and policies set down by the party Central Committee of the handling of problems left over by history and redressing unjust, wrong or false charges and sentences.

The members of one PLA unit under the Beijing Command set great store by integrating theory with practice during their study and discussions. They reviewed the attitude they took during the previous period toward the issue of really or falsely upholding the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and summed up the necessary lessons to learn. They held that the first reason behind the failure to make a clear distinction between really upholding or falsely upholding the great red banner lies in the fact that the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" is still alive and that the modern superstitious ideas spread by them are not yet fully eradicated but, ideologically speaking, are still keeping people in custody. They said: The second reason lies in the fact that our study of Marxism-Leninism and works by Chairman Mao over a fairly long period in the past was restricted to learning isolated phrases or words and applying these words to the actual situation in a simple way without any complete and accurate understanding and study of their teachings. [paragraph continues]

The third reason lies in the fact that some erroneous ways of doing things introduced in the past under the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" are still in practice without having been thoroughly rectified. In the past, lip service was given to the principle of practice as the sole criterion for truth; but in reality, some of our comrades acted in a procrustean manner, using practice as a kind of decoration for theory. Hence they got into the habit of "using theory for testing theory and theory for testing practice," which deprived them of the ability of becoming aware of what was erroneous. The fourth reason lies in the fact that some comrades, owing to the pernicious influence of the modern superstitious ideas spread by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," are devoid of the scientific Marxist attitude toward the evaluation of leaders. They are content with their simple class feeling and very often forget the fundamental principle of practice as the criterion for distinguishing between truth and falsehood. Through the study, they all obtained a thorough understanding of this profound truth, was greatly inspired and felt that their minds had suddenly been emancipated.

In their fresh round of study and discussion on the criterion for truth, some PLA units deepened the discussion by looking into the newly-emerging situation and problems among themselves. In order to bring its commanders and soldiers to see the correctness of the party's current agricultural policy, one unit under the Hainan Command organized investigations in the production teams near where the troops were stationed. In the process, they based themselves on the materials gathered during the investigations and unfolded discussions on the correctness of the party's current policies using practice as the criterion. Through the discussion, the comrades realized in a profound manner that only practice could be used as the criterion for judging whether a certain policy of the party was correct or not and whether there was truth in it. The answer lies in whether the policy serves the interests of the masses, whether it is conducive to the development of production and whether it can win the support of the masses. They also held that the current policies set forth by the party Central Committee have proceeded from the principle of seeking truth from facts, set to rights the incorrect decisions and practices of the past and restored some of what has been proved by practice as effective. Hence, in their opinion, the current policies are the result of upholding the scientific attitude and the great red banner of Mao Zedong Thought. An air force unit under the Shenyang Command again conducted education on the criterion for truth and helped the commanders and soldiers set right the ideological line. Everyone now understands it is not enough to judge whether a certain policy is correct only by checking up on "whether it has been criticized" or "whether there are answers available in books." Through discussion, some comrades obtained a deep understanding about this. They pointed out: The Marxist theory of knowledge is the ideological and theoretical basis upon which our party bases itself in formulating policies; only when we are able to overcome idealism and metaphysics and acquire the dialectical materialist viewpoint in observing and analyzing things, will we be able to have a correct understanding of the spirit and essence of the party's principles and policies and unswervingly carry them out.

According to a report carried in the 30 July WEN HUI BAO, the party committee of the air force unit under the Shanghai command also organized training classes for cadres doing political work. These classes trained key members from the companies for unfolding the discussion on the criterion for truth in a more thoroughgoing way. At the start of the training classes, some of the political work cadres said that the companies only dealt with concrete problems, and it was of little significance to hold discussions on the criterion of truth at the company level; some others were worried about the possibility of the discussions causing ideological confusion among the comrades in the companies.  
[paragraph continues]

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In view of such ideological problems, the air force unit organized the participants to study philosophical works by Marx, Engels and Chairman Mao, documents of the third plenary session of the party Central Committee and the "Report On the Work of the Government" by Comrade Hua Guofeng. Then discussions were held and guidance was given for those in the training classes to integrate theory with practice and rectify their thinking on two points. First, by referring to the fact that during the decade in which Lin Biao and the "gang of four" ran amuck the commanders and soldiers were ideologically confused and the line of demarcation between right and wrong was blurred, everyone was brought to see the important significance of deepening the discussion on the criterion for truth to the ideological construction of the companies. Second, by emphasizing the shift in the focus of the party's work, it was brought home to the comrades that only through the discussion on the criterion for truth was it possible to unify everyone's thinking on the basis of the spirit of the third plenary session of the party Central Committee and the second session of the Fifth NPC and to speed up the modernization of our armed forces. Everyone said that it is not only extremely necessary, but also a fundamental task in the ideological construction of our army, to promote discussions on the criterion for truth at the grassroots level.

#### PRESIDENTS OF NATIONALITIES INSTITUTES ATTEND CONFERENCE

OW090301 Beijing XINHUA in English 0229 GMT 9 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 9 (XINHUA)--Hu Jiabin, Vice-minister in charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, emphasized in a recent talk the role of the nationalities institutes in China in training minority cadres. He told the Fifth National Conference of Presidents of Nationalities Institutes that, by the end of 1978, some 94,000 people from 55 nationalities had graduated from the ten such institutes. This represented ten per cent of all minority nationality cadres in China.

Lin Biao and the gang of four had caused serious damage to the nationalities institutes, he said. The ten-year hiatus in the functioning of the nationalities institutes during the Cultural Revolution had resulted in 40,000 fewer cadres being trained, with the attendant implications for work in the nationality areas. The ten nationalities institutes are located in Beijing, Shanghai, Xianyang, Kunming, Chengdu, Urumchi, Nanning, Changsha and other places.

Nine of the ten nationalities institutes have begun taking in students over the last two years. By the end of 1978, more than 9,000 students had been enrolled. Of the 2,121 teachers in these institutes, 18 per cent, or 618 were national minorities teachers.

Hu Jiabin said that to meet the needs of economic and cultural development in national minority areas, the work of nationalities institutes should be expanded. The present nine nationalities institutes are expected to have 12,000 students next year, the same number as before the Cultural Revolution.

In conclusion, the vice-minister outlined the concrete requirements for running the nationalities institutes well, which included raising the quality of teaching and study, compiling new teaching material, reinforcing the ranks of the teachers in these institutes, engaging energetically in scientific research work, and working out a long-term development programme.

#### COLLEGE TEACHERS DISCUSS, APPROVE PAVLOV'S THEORIES

OW040141 Beijing XINHUA in English 0130 GMT 4 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Shanghai, August 4 (XINHUA)--The theory of Ivan Petrovich Pavlov a great Russian physiologist and psychologist, is in keeping with dialectical materialism, according to representatives of teachers colleges from around China who met here recently to discuss teaching material on psychology.



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Pavlov's theory of higher nervous activity had a great impact on Chinese academic circles in the 1950s and was widely taught in college psychology courses at that time. In the late 1960s, however, it came under criticism as "idealism," and was removed from college curricula.

Representatives who attended the recent discussion agreed that even though Pavlov's higher nervous activity has historical limitations and is not the only theory about psychological mechanisms, it has its place in college teaching material.

#### HISTORY OF FOREIGN PHILOSOPHY PUBLISHED

OW080744 Beijing XINHUA in English 0733 GMT 8 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 8 (XINHUA)--The first in a series called "Collected Papers on the History of Foreign Philosophy" was recently published by the Shanghai People's Publishing House. It is edited by the group concerned with the history of Western philosophy attached to the Institute of Philosophy under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. The first issue features papers on classical German philosophy from Kant to Ludwig Feuerbach.

One article, "Hegel's Times," written by He Lin, analyses the relationship between Hegel's philosophy and the era in which he lived. The piece examines Hegel's attitude toward the French Revolution, and his relationship with the enlightenments and with Kant, Goethe and Schiller. It also discusses the link between Hegel's philosophy and the anti-feudal movement.

In another article entitled "Kant's Theory on the Object of Knowledge," Chen Qiwei analyses Kant's "the thing-in-itself," whether it is an objective reality or a concept or hypothesis. The author points out Kant's ambiguity about "the thing-in-itself" by citing Kant's different ways of saying it.

#### TAIWAN-BORN PAINTER HOLDS EXHIBIT IN BEIJING

OW021523 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 2 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 2 (XINHUA)--An exhibition of paintings by noted painter Kuo Sheue Hwu opened at the Beijing Exhibition Centre here today. Kuo Sheue Hwu was born in Taipei (Taipei) in Taiwan Province, and later migrated to Japan. He started drawing when he was 17 years old and now has more than 50 years of experience. He held several exhibitions in Taiwan and gave shows in the United States, Japan and the Philippines.

The 104 paintings on show include water-colour paintings, wash, and fine delicate drawings, among them are 50 landscapes painted during Kuo's tour of China in 1974. They are in the style of traditional Chinese painting while still expressing the individualism of the artist.

Noted Chinese painters Hua Junwu, Huang Zhou, Gu Yuan, Wu Guanzhong and Ai Zhongxin were among those in attendance at the opening.

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PUBLICATION OF VETERAN REVOLUTIONARIES MEMOIRS RESUMED

OW090836 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 9 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 9 (XINHUA)--Publication of "Flying the Red Flag", a series of volumes on the reminiscences of veteran revolutionaries, has been resumed after 17 years suspension. Sixteen volumes in the series were published between 1957 and 1962.

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Among the contributions to the latest volume is the article "Reminiscences of the Society of the New Masses" by Li Weihan, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. The article deals with the efforts of Mao Zedong to found the society, a progressive mass organization, in his native province of Hunan in the 1920's.

Another two articles recall Zhou Enlai's struggles against the Kuomintang in the 1940's, and the part he and Mao Zedong played in directing the war of liberation later on.

There are two articles in the volume describing how Comrade Zhu De fought shoulder-in-shoulder with the rank and file in north China during the war against the Japanese invaders. Included also were articles about other veteran revolutionaries, Dong Biwu and Peng Dehuai. "Exterminating Kuomintang Remnants in Guangxi" is a manuscript left behind by the late General Li Tianyou relating how the Chinese People's Liberation Army finally wiped out the Kuomintang bandits in early 50's.

48 articles selected from the first 16 volumes, have been reproduced in a book published by the China Youth Publishing House.

#### BRIEFS

SPICE INDUSTRY--Beijing, 21 July--The people who visited the National Spice and Perfume Exhibition in Beijing were deeply impressed with the achievements of China's spice industry. Though a small trade employing only 6,000 people, in 1978 China's spice industry earned \$94 million in foreign exchange for the state by exporting spice and perfume, with the labor productivity reaching 50,000 yuan per person. The spice industry earned more foreign exchange in 1978 than the combined total earned from exporting wristwatches, bicycles and sewing machines. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0159 GMT 21 Jul 79 OW]

PRAWN, EEL BREEDING--According to CAIMAO ZHANXIAN BAO, the State Council has approved the establishment of a fish farming company under the General Bureau of Aquatic Products. The company will be responsible for breeding and exporting prawns and eels. The foreign exchange thus earned will be used to import new technologies and equipment to speed up fishery modernization. In 1978 prawns exported by China accounted for one-seventh of the total aquatic products exported, but the foreign exchange earned by exporting prawns was some 50 percent of the total amount earned by exporting aquatic products. Recently the General Bureau of Aquatic Products held a conference on prawn and eel breeding to review the construction of 16 prawn breeding bases in Liaoning, Shandong, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Fujian and Guangdong provinces and lay down concrete plans for the capital construction of four eel breeding centers in Jiangsu, Shanghai and Zhejiang. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 2 Aug 79 OW]

PIA BEACH SOLIDIFICATION RESEARCH--Beijing, 2 August--The Chemical Application Institute of the Technical Equipment Research Institute under the PLA General Logistics Department is experimenting on a chemical solidifier designed to harden the surface of beaches so that motor vehicles can run on it. The institute has achieved fairly good results in the experiment. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0143 GMT 2 Aug 79 OW]



## FUJIAN PAPER REPORTS, COMMENTS ON MEETING ON TRUTH CRITERION

HK090554 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 8 Aug 79 HK

[Text] The 8 August FUJIAN RIBAO carried a front-page report on a discussion on the criterion of truth held by the Fuzhou Municipal CCP Committee, and also printed a contributing commentator's article entitled "A Good Method of Linking Theory With Reality."

The report said: The Fuzhou Municipal CCP Committee recently held a 9-day discussion meeting on the question of the criterion of truth. Some 300 people attended the meeting, including members of the Standing Committee of the municipal CCP committee and leaders of the municipal revolutionary committee, the various municipal organs and the districts and counties, together with theory workers, taking as their principle "practice is the sole criterion for testing truth." They reviewed work in the past half year and held warm discussions in close connection with the actual state of thinking and work. They all held: So long as we get a good grasp of this discussion, we can merge our thinking into the spirit of the third plenary session and the second session of the Fifth NPC, constantly overcome ideological obstacles and difficulties on the way ahead, and promote the four modernizations. (Cao Li), a member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee; Zhang Gexin, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CCP committee; and (Min Zufan), deputy principal of the party school of the provincial CCP committee, listened to the speeches made at the meeting. Cai Liangcheng, first secretary of the municipal CCP committee, delivered a summation. Comrade Zhang Gexin made a speech.

The comrades realized: To launch in depth the discussion on the question of the criterion of truth constitutes a major guarantee for promoting all work. They held: To deepen this discussion and provide better guidance for all work, it is necessary to note the following points: 1) We must persistently seek truth from facts and proceed from reality in everything; 2) We must emancipate our minds and dare to break into forbidden areas; 3) We must promote reform and advance ceaselessly; 4) We must improve our work style and persist in ceaseless practice; 5) We must step up study and further enhance our level of Marxism-Leninism.

The contributing commentator's article said: The Fuzhou Municipal CCP Committee recently held a discussion meeting on the criterion of truth. This meeting gathered together the leadership and devoted time and effort to looking into a number of problems in current work and to considering how to emancipate minds and get brains working in the light of the reality of the four modernizations and of current work in Fuzhou. This experience is very helpful for making a success of theory work and stimulate the link of theory work with reality. This is a very good way of linking theory with reality.

The article said: Practice is the sole criterion for testing truth. The proceedings of this Fuzhou municipal discussion meeting fully show that the guiding ideology, principles and line of the third plenary session and the second session of the Fifth NPC are completely correct. The article pointed out: The sole correct principle in theory work is to creatively look into new situations and solve new problems under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. If we depart from this point, we cannot achieve anything in our theory work and thus cannot make any great contributions to the four modernizations, while theory itself will be unable to develop. The experience of Fuzhou Municipality consists of facing reality, proceeding from reality in everything, breaking down old frames and emancipating minds.

The correct method of theory work is to have theory linked with reality and theory workers linked with practical workers. This discussion meeting was an excellent start. We hope that we can build on this fine start and continue to augment and improve it.

The article said: The party Central Committee has decided to adopt a special policy and flexible methods with regard to Fujian. This shows concern for the 24 million people of our province. Bringing into play our special and favorable conditions is bound to greatly speed up the development of the national economy in the province. We are sure to encounter, however, many new problems in the course of this development. We must solve these problems. Where solutions have already been devised, we must sum them up; where they have not, we must explore and research them through practice. Our increases in contacts with various countries of the world are bound to bring in many new experiences, and will also bring in some unhealthy capitalist things. In addition, our province was rather deeply poisoned by Lin Biao and the gang of four, and we still have a lot of work to do to eradicate the influence of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four. This is certain to put forward many new problems for theoretical and practical work. For instance, we are certain to encounter new problems in solving the problems of employment, the markets, and the rural areas. We must sum up experiences, study theory and raise our standards. We must distinguish between socialism and capitalism, between things which conform to economic laws and things which violate them, and between genuine and sham "holding high" and so on.

The article in conclusion expressed the hope that the experiences of this Fuzhou discussion meeting will be popularized throughout the province, so that the discussion on practice as the sole criterion for testing truth can continue to proceed in depth, the work of making up for missed lessons can be done still better, and new achievements can be scored in advancing the four modernizations.

#### SHANGHAI CASE OF SHIELDING MURDERER HANDLED ACCORDING TO LAW

OW090522 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 8 Aug 79 OW

[Summary] (Sun Zhongyi), a young worker of the Shanghai No 5 motor vehicle plant, was tried by the people's court for shielding a thief and murderer, (Xu Xianglin). Realizing his error and showing repentance, (Sun Zhongyi) said: "The code of brotherhood [Jiang Hu Yi Qi 3068 3275 5030 3049] got me in trouble and made me commit a crime against the people."

(Sun Zhongyi) is a good worker. He was named an advanced worker of the Shanghai No 5 motor vehicle plant. But he was quite serious about the so-called code of brotherhood and would do anything for a friend. The party organization of his workshop had advised him to change his wrong thinking. But he turned a deaf ear to the advice.

The fugitive (Xu Xianglin), after committing a murder, fled to the No 5 motor vehicle plant and found (Sun Zhongyi), his childhood pal. He told (Sun Zhongyi) everything. He also gave a bundle of bloodstained clothes to (Sun Zhongyi), who hid them in his own toolbox. The following day, when public security personnel and the plant leadership questioned (Sun Zhongyi), he lied and shielded the murderer. The Luwan District Public Security Subbureau arrested (Sun Zhongyi) according to law.

"Through education by the organ of dictatorship, (Sun Zhongyi) came to understand his error and quickly confessed all the facts about his criminal act in shielding (Xu Xianglin). He expressed his determination to criticize and overcome the reactionary code of brotherhood and remold himself."

In view of (Sun Zhongyi's) good behavior, the Luwan District People's Court decided to exempt him from punishment.

SICHUAN OFFICIAL VIEWS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

OW082230 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 8 Aug 79 OW

[Excerpts] Recently a responsible person of the Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee talked to our station reporter on how to rapidly and effectively develop capital construction projects according to local conditions. He said: There are many rivers in Sichuan's mountainous and hilly areas, with abundant water resources. Such areas are suited for building irrigation projects. On the basis of this objective condition, we have brought into full play the role of mechanical and electric irrigation devices since last winter. A total of 3.6 billion cubic meters of water was siphoned for irrigation in the province, equivalent to 75 percent of the total water-storage of the province. Despite a serious drought, the like of which has rarely been seen, 40 million mu of early-and mid-season rice were transplanted.

The responsible person of the Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee said: Judging from the situation in Sichuan, it is not enough to pay attention only to farmland. There are more than 100 million mu of pastureland and 100 million mu of land suitable for afforestation. We must step up our efforts to develop this pastureland and land suitable for growing trees. Only by vigorously developing these several hundred million mu of land and bringing about an all-round development in agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry will farmland capital construction projects play their role effectively and rapidly.

A number of localities in the province paid attention to this issue much earlier, gaining rich experience. Since 1958, the Liangshzn Yi Autonomous Prefecture has used airplanes to afforest 11 million mu of land. More than 5 million mu of forest are growing well. This has changed the natural conditions. From now on, the whole province plans to turn 41 counties into base areas for lumber and turn 64 counties into base areas for growing woody plants and oil-bearing plants. At the same time, we will develop the pastureland on the west Sichuan highland and develop countries in animal husbandry modernization in order to greatly promote pastoral production.

BRIEFS

SICHUAN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION--Chengdu, 5 August--Chongqing Municipality, Sichuan Province, reported an increase of 12.3 percent in industrial output value during the first half of 1979 as compared with the same period last year. Recently the Chongqing municipal CCP and revolutionary committee called a meeting to commend 562 enterprises and 102 advanced individuals who distinguished themselves in the movement to increase production and practice economy. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0157 GMT 5 Aug 79 OW]

SICHUAN ECONOMIC COURT--Chengdu, 16 July--The Chongqing Municipal Intermediate People's Court recently set up an economic court to solve economic disputes. Cases handled by this economic court will be limited to: 1) cases involving breach of contract or failure to implement a contract; 2) cases involving the use of inferior materials or shoddy work; 3) cases involving damage to a worker's or a peasant's health due to lack of protective measures; 4) cases involving property damage or economic loss due to serious negligence; 5) cases of corruption or embezzlement involving state investments or worker's wages. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0307 GMT 16 Jul 79 OW]



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NEI MONGGOL'S TING MAO REMARKS ON 'CRITERION FOR TRUTH'

SK082403 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Aug 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to our reporter, the second secretary of the Nei Monggol Regional Party Committee, Ting Mao, recently stressed: Only by continuously carrying out the discussion on the criterion for truth, fostering among the cadres and masses the work style of seeking truth from facts and proceeding from reality in doing everything and adhering to practice being the sole criterion for testing truth, can we thoroughly eliminate the pernicious influence of the ultraleft line pushed by Lin Biao and the gang of four, unswervingly implement the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th National People's Congress and promote the four modernizations.

Comrade Ting Mao made the above remarks at a recent regional symposium on the criterion for truth. He said: In the past few years, by carrying out the discussion on the criterion for truth, the basic Marxist principle--practice being the sole criterion for testing truth --has taken firmer root among the people. Like a key, it has unlocked the mental fetters imposed on the people by Lin Biao and the gang of four. It has helped restore and advance the style of study of seeking truth from facts, proceeding from the reality in doing everything and integrating theory with practice as established by Comrade Mao Zedong. It has encouraged the people to proceed from the objective reality in the new historical period and use Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to analyze new situations so as to work out practical measures and methods to solve new problems. The discussion on the criterion for truth has created favorable conditions for carrying out a series of important policy decisions adopted by the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng, advancing democracy, developing the lively political situation of stability and unity, handling the major issues left over from history, reversing the false, unjust and erroneous cases and accelerating the socialist four modernizations.

Comrade Ting Mao pointed out: Units at and above league and municipal levels have held some discussions on the criterion for truth and some other units have also gained some experiences in this regard. But insofar as the whole region is concerned, this discussion has not yet been carried out thoroughly on a wide scale. The main reason is that quite a number of leading cadres lack understanding of the important significance of this discussion and fail to exercise effective leadership in this regard. The particularly noticeable thing is that some people adopt a passive attitude toward this discussion and, moreover, blame this discussion for bringing about ideological confusion.

While analyzing the causes of these problems he pointed out: over the past many years, acting in accordance with selected phrases or words has acquired the force of habit. The whole party has not yet laid a solid foundation for education in materialism. By carrying out the all-party rectification movement in Yanan, cadres in the 1950s scored some achievements in studying Marxism and Leninism and publicizing dialectical materialism. But later, since the class struggle was blindly emphasized and one class struggle came immediately after another, there was no time left to study Marxism and Leninism; especially at a time when the gang of four ran amuck, the people were forced to read those quotations and epigrams distorted by them and fallacies created by them, thus, confusing people's thinking. These fallacies of Lin Biao and the gang of four are still fettering some individuals' mind. Their thinking still remains in a state of ossification or semi-ossification. They blindly worship books, ignore objective reality, stick to established practice and refuse to advance forward.

Comrade Ting Mao said: The discussion on the criterion for truth is necessary for our time, history and for the continuous development of the party and country. It is not a pure academic issue, but an important one concerning ideology, line and politics. It is an issue on which the future and destiny of the party and country depend. Only by carrying out this discussion thoroughly and continuously can we eliminate the pernicious influence of the ultraleft line, unify all people's thinking and actions in accordance with the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th National People's Congress and unite the peoples of all nationalities throughout the region to strive to win a great victory in the new Long March.

The Nei Monggol regional party committee decided to convene this discussion on the criterion for truth and the propaganda department of the regional party committee sponsored the discussion.

#### BEIJING RIBAO URGES DEVELOPING URBAN COLLECTIVE ECONOMY

HK030851 Beijing RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jul 79 p 1 HK

[Editorial: "Vigorously Develop the Collective Economy in the Cities and Townships and Organize Youth Awaiting Employment To Make Contributions to the Four Modernizations"]

[Excerpts] The widely welcomed urban production and service cooperatives have sprung up like mushrooms and have been quickly developed throughout the city. It is a good form for developing the socialist collective economy and organizing youth awaiting employment to make contributions to the four modernizations and we should attach adequate importance to it.

At present, there are a number of youths who can find nothing to do and yet there are also a large number of things, much needed by people, but which have no one to do them. All people need clothing. To have their clothes made, however, people often have to rush about all over the city districts and can barely find a place where they can have their clothes made. All people need cotton-wadded quilts to wear at night. To have several jin of cotton fluffed for their quilts, however, people often have to get up well before daybreak and stand in lines. Everyday a large number of people have to waste a lot of their valuable time rushing about and standing in lines.

Beijing is an ancient cultural capital, and there are many memorable scenic spots and historical sites for sight-seeing. Tens of thousands of tourists at home and abroad are attracted to those places everyday. After visiting a site, the tourists would like to buy some memorable souvenirs which have these special features and take them back for a souvenir or as presents to relatives and friends. There is a lack of workers, however, to produce the large number of handicraft items needed for foreign trade and tourism.

Beijing is an industrial city, and there is a large quantity of scrap materials from its factories. With a little processing, this scrap material can be turned into a superb collection of commodities much needed in society. In so doing, we will satisfy the needs of the masses, ease the pressure on the markets and at the same time withdraw the currency from circulation. So why can we not go all out and develop some more?

Because of some temporary work, many factories and units have to recruit laborers from the countryside every year. As a result, laborers flow from the countryside to the urban areas, while some people in the urban areas remain idle and have nothing to do. If this temporary work is undertaken by the youth awaiting employment in the urban areas, is it not true that this kind of abnormal phenomenon will be changed?

These undertakings cannot be developed solely by relying on the state-run enterprises under the system of ownership by the whole people. They cannot be done well in this way. These undertakings are ever changing, fragmentary, scattered and diversified. It is therefore necessary to mobilize the enthusiasm of tens of millions of people. The masses have infinite creative power. Under the leadership of the party and the people's government, the youths awaiting employment can absolutely organize production and service cooperatives and march toward all places and departments where they can display their efforts and toward the depth and extensiveness of production in order to create wealth for socialism and enhance their own well-being.

As the collective economy is an important, integral part of the national economy and plays a significant role in promoting the livelihood of the masses, stability and unity and the four modernizations, we must therefore make great efforts to do well in developing it. To do a good job of this, we must first have a correct understanding. Until now, many people still wrongly believe that the system of collective ownership is one grade inferior to the system of ownership by the whole people. To change this kind of old impression we must restore the reputation of the system of collective ownership in all aspects. Under the condition of China's current level of productive forces, enterprises under the system of collective ownership still have strong vitality amid the handicraft and service trades and some industrial departments. At present, some specific policies have hindered and restrained the development of the collective economy. They must be gradually revised through investigations and study. With regard to the principle of to each according to his work, the wages given to the commune members may be different among different units. They may be lower than, equal to and even higher than the wages of units under the system of ownership by the whole people.

At present, Beijing Municipality has scored very great achievements in organizing the collective economy in cities and townships and making arrangements for the employment of educated youths awaiting employment. However, there is still quite a number of youths who have not been organized, and the development in different districts is also unbalanced. Therefore, it is necessary for us to further open up new sources on the current basis, take such measures as are suitable to local conditions and develop the collective economy. Government departments at all levels, all production, commercial and service departments, parents and all circles in society must warmly support production and service cooperatives. They must solve all kinds of practical problems in the course of developing the cooperatives and allow even more youths awaiting employment to quickly take up production posts and play an even greater role in the four modernizations.

#### BRIEFS

**BEIJING INDUSTRIAL REORGANIZATION**--Beijing Municipality has scored initial results in reorganizing its industry according to the principle of specialization and cooperation. Since the start of the reorganization in April last year, the municipality has placed 446 district-run factories under the unified leadership of the municipal industrial bureaus, which have successively set up 75 specialized companies and general plants. During the first 6 months of this year, the General Sewing Machine plant, which was formed by incorporating 8 sewing machine plants, increased its output by 57 percent compared with the same period in 1977. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 2 Aug 79 OW]

**SHANXI POWER LINE**--Taiyuan, 5 Aug--A 80-kilometer 22,000-volt high tension power transmission line that runs between Shentou and Yuanping in Shanxi Province has been completed and put into operation. This line was put up by the Shanxi power departments in less than 1 year. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0138 GMT 5 Aug 79 OW]



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HEILONGJIANG'S YANG YICHEN ATTENDS PROVINCIAL CPPCC MEETING

OW080424 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 7 Aug 79 OW

[Excerpts] According to a Heilongjiang RIBAO report, the sixth enlarged session of the Standing Committee of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPPCC Committee was held in Mudanjiang from 18 to 26 July. Comrade Yang Yichen, first secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, spoke at the meeting. Members who attended the meeting held that because of the fundamental changes in class relations, the nature of the united front in the new stage of historical development has changed from that of the original alliance--which included the national bourgeoisie--into one of a broad alliance of socialist workers and patriots supporting socialism, led by the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance. From now on, as the four modernizations and the work with regard to Taiwan develop, more and more patriots in Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan and among Overseas Chinese in foreign countries will join the united front. The united front will become further expanded and consolidated in serving the four modernizations on the basis of patriotism.

LIAONING MUNICIPALITY ELECTS FIFTH CCP COMMITTEE

SK081230 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 7 Aug 79 SK

[Text] At the recent Liaoyang municipal party congress, it was stressed that party spirit must be raised and party building must be strengthened conscientiously if a victory is to be won in the first battle for the four modernizations. Delegates to the congress pointed out: Since the smashing of the gang of four, the party's fine traditions and work style have begun to be restored and the party's prestige is being highly respected by the masses. However, among some party members, particularly leading cadres, the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four has yet to be eliminated and the problems arising from impurities in the party spirit, unhealthy party style and loose party discipline are serious. As a result, the party's cause is seriously impeded.

The congress decided to strengthen education in the basic principles of Marxism and in party rules and regulations for party members, strengthen the party's discipline inspection organs at all levels and wage a resolute struggle against acts undermining party spirit or violating law and discipline.

The congress decided to strengthen education in the basic principles of Marxism and in party rules and regulations for party members, strengthen the party's discipline inspection organs at all levels and wage a resolute struggle against acts undermining party spirit or violating law and discipline.

The congress elected the Fifth Liaoyang Municipal CCP Committee. Comrade (Li Tao) was elected secretary and Comrades (Guo Cai), (Yan Kesu), (Wang Zhen), (Sha Qi), (Ji Changguang), (Bian Desheng), (Wei Zong), (Jiang Bo) and (Lu Minglun) deputy secretaries. Comrade (Bian Desheng) is concurrently first secretary of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Liaoyang Municipal CCP Committee. The congress also elected delegates to attend the fifth provincial party congress on behalf of Liaoyang Municipality.

LIAONING WEATHER STATION MAKES EXTENDED FORECASTS

OW030143 Beijing XINHUA in English 0118 GMT 3 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Shenyang, August 3 (XINHUA)--Most weather bureaus can give you an idea about whether it will rain tomorrow, or even next week. But the Donggou county meteorological station in Liaoning Province is confidently making extended forecasts covering the next ten years and more. The Donggou station announced in 1974 that a county-wide drought that had started in 1966 was likely to continue until 1985, a prediction which has held true so far.

The workers at the station based their prediction on a theory of a 60-year weather cycle--with 20 dry years followed by 20 wet years and then 20 normal years--which they developed after studying the country's meteorological history and analyzing present-day meteorological conditions. They went through local annals spanning the past century, collected hydrological data from the past 70 years and did on-the-spot investigations with the help of older peasants. They then analyzed the relationship between local climatic changes and astronomical factors such as solar spots and the rotation and polar motion of the earth.

The local government has made farming and irrigation plans on the basis of the long-range forecasts by the Donggou station, which is one of Liaoning's most advanced meteorological units. The county has built a big reservoir fed by the Yalu River, set up 375 irrigation and pumping stations along with sluice gates on 12 rivers and streams, and expanded the amount of irrigated land by 24,000 hectares, which represents 57 per cent of the county's total cultivated land. These waters conservancy projects have ensured good grain harvests despite the drought. The county's total grain output last year was 330,000 tons, an increase of 10 per cent over 1974, the year the prediction was made.

The station has a trained staff of 19, and is equipped with radar and an earth-satellite cloud chart receiver.

Donggou County is situated on the west bank of the Yalu River, north of the Yellow Sea and south of the mountain areas. It has 29 weather posts, each with one or two peasant weathermen provided with a thermometer screen and other simple meteorological devices. Liaoning Province has a provincial meteorological network with weather stations set up in each of its 64 cities and counties and some 1,000 weather posts set up by the communes.

#### HEILONGJIANG RIBAO REPORTS EXPLOSION AT HARBIN PLANT

OW022122 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 1 Aug 79 OW

[Summary] "According to a Heilongjiang RIBAO dispatch, (Yang Ling), a worker at the Harbin insulating material plant has been detained by a public security organ according to public security laws for violating the plant's operating procedures. His misconduct resulted in an explosion that caused economic loss to the state. The incident occurred on 15 July."

When workers (Yang Ling) and (Dian Fuxiang) were checking the temperature reading of a major piece of equipment in the plant they mistakenly read 105 degrees as 60 degrees. Afterward, both left their posts without permission. Then the piece of equipment overheated and an explosion occurred, causing the state a loss of 7,000 yuan.

"Following the explosion, the public security personnel arrived in the plant to investigate the incident together with the plant administration and the masses. They concluded the incident was caused because of a lack of responsibility on the part of (Yang Ling), who left his post without permission while he was in charge of the operation.

"In this regard, the Heilongjiang RIBAO carries a short commentary that points out: Incidents that occur in the course of production because of a lack of responsibility on the part of workers should not be ignored. Although these incidents are not caused by intentional sabotage, they should be considered a criminal act if they cause serious loss to the state. At present, everyone throughout the country is engaged in developing economic construction, with the focus on the four modernizations. This problem certainly merits our attention. It is entirely necessary for the Harbin Municipal Public Security Bureau to deal with this incident caused by worker (Yang Ling) sternly.

"The short commentary says: Several years ago, the rational rules and regulations of various enterprises were discarded by the gang of four as 'measures to control, restrict and repress workers.' It was impossible to define responsibilities, distinguish right from wrong, and enforce correct production procedures. The national economy was pushed to the brink of total collapse."

All anarchist trends and devil-may-care attitudes must be eliminated. All rational rules and regulations in various enterprises must be strictly enforced. This is the foundation if the socialist legal system is to be strengthened. We must foster a good work style. Only by doing so, will it be possible for us to establish good production procedures, the commentary concludes.

#### MEETING HELD ON PREVENTING, CONTROLLING ENDEMIC DISEASES

SK090214 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Aug 79 SK

[Text] According to our sources, the leading group for preventing and controlling endemic diseases of the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee recently held a meeting in Yitong County with the participation of directors of the offices for preventing and controlling endemic diseases and the public health bureaus throughout the province. In line with the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th National People's Congress, the meeting discussed the question of how to accelerate the tempo in preventing and controlling endemic diseases under the new situation of shifting the work emphasis of the entire party to modernization so as to serve the four modernizations to a better extent.

(Wang Daren), secretary of the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Jilin Provincial Revolutionary Committee, and Zong Xiyun, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the Jilin Provincial Revolutionary Committee, attended and spoke at the meeting. (Zhuang Yizun), deputy leader of the leading group for preventing and controlling endemic diseases of the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee and director of the provincial culture and education office made a summing-up report. (Liu Muqi), director of the office of the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee's leading group for preventing and controlling endemic diseases and deputy director of the provincial public health bureau made a work report.

The meeting relayed and studied the guidelines of the conference sponsored by the leading group for preventing and controlling northern-China endemic diseases of the CCP Central Committee, summed up the experience obtained by our province in preventing and controlling endemic diseases in the first half of 1979 and studied and worked out a plan for the work in this field in the latter half of this year. Comrade (Wang Daren) conscientiously listened to accounts of the situation in preventing and controlling endemic diseases in our province and also visited patients of the endemic diseases during the meeting.

In his speech, Comrade (Wang Daren), pointed out: To prevent and control endemic diseases is a matter of great import which has a vital bearing on the health of the people throughout the province. Party committees at all levels and departments concerned across the province should strengthen leadership over the work and rely on the masses to accelerate the tempo in preventing and controlling endemic diseases. In the nearly 30 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China, our province has done a great deal of work and scored great achievements due to the efforts made by the party committees at all levels, the departments concerned and the vast number of masses.



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We should also note, however, that the movement to shift the work emphasis of the entire party to modernization has also brought about a new and higher demand for the work of preventing and controlling endemic diseases. Therefore, we must strengthen leadership over the work in this regard and organize the forces of the various departments to commonly grasp well the work of preventing and controlling endemic diseases.

Comrade (Wang Daren) stated: We should also follow the mass line perseveringly and make use of a series of instructions given by Chairman Mao, Premier Zhou and Chairman Hua in regard to preventing and controlling endemic diseases to educate or organize the masses so as to bring all active factors into play to fight a people's war in preventing and controlling endemic diseases and make contributions to the four socialist modernizations.

#### BRIEFS

DAQING OILFIELD PRODUCTION--The Daqing oilfield, Heilongjiang, has overfulfilled all production and construction tasks for the first half of 1979. The oilfield has created record highs in all its 15 economic indices, including crude oil production, crude oil processing and profits for the state. Its crude oil output increased 0.46 percent over the corresponding period in 1978. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jul 79 OW]

JILIN COAL MINE--Changchun, 4 Aug--Construction of the Huolinhe coalfield, one of the eight coal bases to be built under the 10-year economic development plan, is now under-way. The coalfield covers an area of 5.4 million square kilometers and has coal reserves of 12.9 billion metric tons. It is expected that during the initial period of construction, the field will be capable of turning out 3 million metric tons of coal per year. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0152 GMT 4 Aug 79 OW]

LIAONING CEMENT CALCINATION TECHNIQUE--Shenyang, 4 Aug--The Cement Research Institute of the Building Materials Science Academy and the Benxi cement plant have succeeded in developing a new technique in cement calcination using coal as the fuel. Using this new technique, the Benxi cement plant built a kiln for pilot experimentation which measures 3.7 meters in diameter and 53 meters in length. The kiln produced over 50 metric tons of cement per hour, doubling the amount produced by conventional methods. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1133 GMT 4 Aug 79 OW]

LIAONING COAL INDUSTRY--Shenyang, 28 Jul--The large-scale Tiefa mining zone bordering Tieliang and Faku counties in northern Liaoning Province is now well under construction. Once completed, the project is expected to increase its annual coal output from its present 2 million tons to 13 million tons. This mine, covering 5 million square km of land, was reported to have coal deposits in excess of 2 billion tons. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0141 GMT 28 Jul 79 OW]

LIAONING DEFENSE INDUSTRIES--About 80 percent of the defense industry enterprises in Liaoning Province have begun to use part of their equipment and technical forces to produce daily necessities for local consumption and for export. These products presently number more than 70. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 31 Jul 79 SK]

DPRK VISITORS IN LIAONING--A chemical industry delegation from north Pyongan Province of the People's Republic of Korea arrived in Shenyang, Liaoning, on 30 July. That evening (Zhou Zhiheng), vice chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee, met and feted the delegation. The delegation will visit some chemical industry plants in the province. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 30 Jul 79 SK]

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CHENG MING ON ATTACK ON PRC VICE PREMIER, OFFICIALS

HK060737 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 22, 1 Aug 79 pp 6-9 HK

[Article by Luo Bing: "The Incident of Bombarding the Woman Vice Premier and Others"]

[Excerpts] During the NPC session, delegates to the NPC freely aired their views on politics and the motions put forward at the session were more than any other previous NPC session.

Some people mentioned the case of Liu Shaoqi and called for reviewing the case.

Some delegates to the NPC called for reversing incorrect verdicts on former Shanghai Municipality Deputy Mayor Pan Hannian who was involved in a sham spy case. Former Shanghai Municipal Public Security Bureau Director Yang Fan who was also involved in the sham spy case has already been released. (It is said that the redressing of Pan's case has been decided at the CCP's highest level but not officially announced).

Delegates to the NPC called for building a Premier Zhou memorial hall.

Many delegates accused Dazhai of practicing fraud and making false reports. They said that Dazhai should no longer be an all-round example for study and that it is imperative to seek truth from facts. (However, Dazhai's spirit of building itself through arduous effort can be affirmed.)

During the session, many delegates did not agree with Ji Pengfei's talk at a press conference on only increasing and not decreasing the number of leading persons in the State Council. They noted that the previous NPC session's resolutions on dismissing Yao Lianwei from his NPC vice chairmanship and on dismissing Wu Guixian from her vice premiership have won popular support. Many delegates hope that Ji Dengkui and Chen Yonggui will also be dismissed from their posts.

Of the motions concerning democracy and legal system, there were three glaring opinions: 1) proposal for bringing the gang of four to a public trial; 2) proposal for punishing murderers of Zhang Zhixin according to law; 3) proposal for investigating large-scale construction projects in Zhongnanhai.

It is said that Yao Wenyuan has "behaved relatively well" and disclosed many plots and activities of the gang of four.

It will not be difficult to find out who is to blame for murdering Zhang Zhixin. Mao Yuanxin and a person surnamed Chen are responsible for the murder. However, there is a problem: There are nearly 10,000 cases in China which are similar to the case of Zhang Zhixin in many ways. If it is imperative to investigate and determine responsibility for every case of this kind, there will be wide-ranging implications. This will then become a big knotty problem for the CCP. Therefore it is open to question whether the NPC delegates can expect things to turn out as they wish.

Not long ago Chen Muhua made a foreign tour aboard a special plane. When she was preparing to return home, a Chinese sports delegation sent to Africa by the CCP was also preparing to take the same route home. Several members of the sports delegation were ill and they needed to return home for treatment. To economize foreign exchange expenditure, other members of the delegation also hoped that they would be allowed to "hitch a ride on the plane." The Chinese Embassy gave their approval and the ill members and some sportsmen were sent to Chen's special plane. However, when Chen Muhua boarded the plane and saw so many people in the cabin, she was very displeased and ordered all of them to leave. [paragraph continues]

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The ill members and sportsmen had no alternative but to quietly leave the plane. The sportsmen were very dissatisfied with this and were resentful when they saw a lot of West German furniture on her plane. This incident has evoked powerful reactions in sports circles and sportsmen have had a lot of complaints about Chen Muhua's bureaucratic way of doing things and special-privilege style. Shortly before the opening of the second session of the Fifth NPC, Chen Muhua knew that the matter was serious. She ordered personnel of the Ministry of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries to phone Xu Yinsheng, a responsible person of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and explain to him that a secretary was responsible for the incident and that Chen Muhua did not know this. The personnel also asked Xu Yinsheng to work on the sportsmen so that they would not mention the incident again. Xu Yinsheng gave a very clever answer: All my subordinates now know of this incident. What else can I do.

During the NPC session, delegates from the sports circles revealed everything concerning the incident. The revelation contained the following three points: 1) Chen Muhua refused to allow members and ill personnel of the sports delegation to ride in her special plane; 2) after the incident, Chen tried to deny and cover up the truth; and 3) the Ministry of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries is suspected of shielding Chen Muhua.

WEN WEI PO REPORTS DEATH OF GUANGXI CPPCC VICE CHAIRMAN

HK080822 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 7 Aug 79 p 1 HK

[ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE 6 August report from Guangzhou]

[Text] Li Yi, member of the National Committee of the CPPCC and vice chairman of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional CPPCC Committee, died of cancer at 20 minutes to midnight on 30 July in the No. 1 affiliated hospital of Guangzhou's Zhongshan Medical College after failing to respond to any medical treatment. He was 89.

Mr Li Yi recently went to Hong Kong to visit his relatives and later returned to Guangzhou to receive medical treatment after becoming ill. While he was under medical treatment, Zhang Boquan, director of the United Front Work Department of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Guangdong Provincial CPPCC Committee; Huang Qihan, member of the National Committee of the CPPCC and vice chairman of the Guangxi Regional CPPCC Committee and Li Fanan, vice chairman of the Guangxi Regional CPPCC Committee visited him. Mr Li Yi's family members had continuously kept watch by his sickroom.

A ceremony was held at the Guangzhou funeral parlor on 3 August to pay last respects to Mr Li Yi. Attending the ceremony were responsible persons of the Guangxi and Guangdong CPPCC committees and the Guangzhou Municipal CPPCC Committee, responsible persons of the CCP's United Front Work Department and family members of Mr Li Yi.

A memorial meeting in Mr Li Yi's honor will be held in Nanning, Guangxi.

DISABLED TAIWAN FISHING BOAT RECEIVES AID IN FUJIAN

HK080736 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 7 Aug 79 p 1 HK

[ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE 6 August report from Fujian]

[Text] While carrying out its operations in the Nanqian [0589 3239] Sea on the evening of 2 July, the machines of a Taiwan fishing boat suddenly broke down and could not be immediately repaired. The boat was out of control. During that time typhoon warnings were broadcast over the radio. [paragraph continues]



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The wind-force was then becoming increasingly strong and the boat could have capsized at any time. Fishermen aboard the boat were thrown into utter confusion. They soaked cloth with diesel fuel to use as a flare to signal for help. Then, fishing boat No 101 of Tongshan commune, Fujian Province, discovered the Taiwan fishing boat while it was heading for home. It safely towed the Taiwan fishing boat into Dongshan port.

After the fishing boat was towed into the port, Fujian Province's Dongshan reception station for Taiwan fishermen organized workers to rush-repair the machines and helped the Taiwan fishermen to settle in at the reception station. Five days later the wind subsided and the waves calmed down and the Taiwan fishing boat left the port for home. Prior to its departure, the Dongshan reception station for Taiwan fishermen fully refueled the Taiwan fishing boat with diesel fuel, provided enough food, pork and vegetables for the boat and wished the Taiwan fishermen a good journey.

NEW PRC FILM PRODUCTION COMPANY TO COOPERATE WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES

HK080728 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 8 Aug 79 p 1 HK

[ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE 7 August report from Beijing: "China Establishes Special Film Production Company To Cooperate With Foreign Countries in Producing Films"]

[Text] The China Cooperative Film Production Company was recently established and has begun its business of cooperating with foreign film production companies to make films.

Zhao Wei, responsible person of the company, told our reporter: In the wake of the extensive international exchange of culture and art, more and more foreign countries have asked to visit China to jointly shoot films. The China Cooperative film Production Company was established to meet the needs of this new situation. The form of cooperation includes jointly producing films, providing labor services and technical facilities and so on. Zhao Wei pointed out: Cooperating with foreign countries in film making will help promote mutual international understanding and cultural exchange and will facilitate the development of our country's film production.

The China Cooperative Film Production Company is an enterprise unit. There are managers and assistant managers to take charge of the work, and there is a business section, a reception section, editing and translation section and other organs.

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